

SATURDAY NIGHT



TEN CENTS
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BRITISH INFANTRY IN THE WESTERN DESERT ON THE ALERT. FOR A REVIEW OF THE LIBYAN CAMPAIGN, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5

MR. CHURCHILL, who since last went to press has infused courage, confidence, discipline and determination in unprecedented measure into the 140 million people of this continent, has perhaps nowhere shown his greatness more clearly than in his remark at a luncheon party that he had discouraged criticism of the Munich appeasers "because if the present criticizes the past there is not much hope for the future". That is one of the great sayings of a great epoch in history. We are all of us in lesser or greater measure responsible for the past, and none of us can acquit ourselves of that responsibility by anything short of our utmost effort to build the best possible future. Recrimination is suicidal; partizan rancor is treason; international jealousy between nations aligned in the common cause is insanity. We must leave all appeasers, isolationists, unconscious fascists and the like to stand in due time before the judgment seat of public opinion in the light of history; our task now is to extricate the world from its mess, without stopping to inquire how it got into it.

The Allied Council

WE TRUST that the Toronto Business Men's Branch of the Canadian Legion—which does not seem to consist entirely of Toronto business men—took adequate time to consider the implications of the protest which it issued on Sunday against the proposed separate representation of Canada in the Allied War Council, which was only reported on the preceding day. The text bears some signs of hasty preparation; the expression "separate from the Empire" is scarcely justifiable, since there is every indication that other Dominions, and probably all of them, will be just as insistent on separate representation from that of the United Kingdom. Nor is it possible to draw any very clear picture from the language of the alternative proposal put forward by the Business Men's Branch itself: "Canada desires representation on an Empire War Council which will in turn give Canada representation on Joint Allied War Council with complete recognition of our sovereignty."

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If this means that the Canadian representation "given" to us on the Allied Council by the Empire Council will speak with an independent voice from that of the Empire Council, there does not seem to be much need for the Empire Council. If it means that the Canadian representation will not speak with an independent voice, but will merely endorse the decisions already arrived at by the Empire Council, there does not seem to be much need for the Canadian representation.

The Branch lays great stress, and rightly, on the fact that lack of unity in wartime costs human lives. But the unity which will save human lives is the unity of all the nations warring on the same side. The Branch proposal means that the nations of the British Empire shall arrive at their own unity first, and then go into council with the United

States with a single predetermined policy which the United States can take or leave, but which the British Empire cannot modify because it is already a joint product of several nations whose separate sovereignties enjoy "complete recognition." Our own view is that real over-all unity is vastly more likely to be attained by a Council in which Canada and Australia are free to express views which are not identical either with those of Great Britain or those of the United States.

Comparisons with the Assembly of the League of Nations, in which separate representation of the Dominions involved additional votes and was therefore a ground of objection in the United States, are meaningless. The decisions of a war council are not arrived at by votes, and the Americans are quite certain to prefer an arrangement under which Canada

can express her own North American view when she deems it necessary and is not automatically bound by the decisions of a previous meeting of the Empire War Council in which the United Kingdom would naturally have a preponderating weight.

Meanwhile we wish the advocates of Empire unity would wait and see what the United Kingdom is going to do about the Miquelon affair before dashing out and demanding that we quarrel with the Americans for protesting the seizure of those islands from the Vichy government. Mr. Churchill may have reasons for not offending France at the moment.

Campaign Against Waste

THROUGHOUT a considerable part of Canada there is at this time of year a drastic change in the personnel of the governing bodies of the municipalities, resulting from the holding of elections for all the seats in these bodies. One consequence of this is that practically nothing is done for a month, beyond routine administration, because the members are busy preparing for election and unwilling to commit the new Council by making decisions which they themselves in the old Council will not have time to carry out. With the start of the new year comes the opportunity for important and far-reaching action; and one thing about which action is now extremely necessary is the collection of waste material which is capable of being used in war effort. In most cases the efficiency or otherwise of such collection depends largely on the attitude and policy of the municipal authority, although the intelligent co-operation of private citizens is also an important factor.

We are approaching a stage of serious shortage in a great many things of which we are accustomed to consider the supply to be inexhaustible—things which have not been held to be worth the trouble of collecting when they have reached the form of waste. The Dominion Government is urging the collection of many of these things, and will do the same with others before the war is won. Any non-

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Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt arrive at the White House. Captain J. R. Beardall is the aide

Democracies' War Effort Fused by Epic Churchill- Roosevelt Talks

HISTORY'S busiest side-kicks Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt, were at it again.

With dramatic suddenness the British Prime Minister arrived in Washington early last week. First news of his arrival burst upon the world's ear with an explosion which might well give the Axis a headache.

This second meeting of the two great leaders of Democracy aimed at one objective: "the defeat of Hitlerism throughout the world."

Late last week Prime Minister Mackenzie King left for Washington to join the conference and indications were that representatives of the governments of other anti-Axis countries would soon follow.

On Christmas Day the two leaders attended an interdenominational service in Foundry Methodist Church in Washington.

The next day, standing in the centre of the rostrum in the green-carpeted U.S. Senate, Winston Churchill made a speech to members of both Houses. Said he, in his old vigorous style: "Sure I am that this day now, we are the master of our fate; that the task which has been set us is not above our strength; that its pangs and toils are not beyond our endurance."

"I avow my hope and faith that in the days to come the British and American peoples will, for their own safety and for the good of all, walk together in majesty, in justice and in peace."

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Religious Bias and Public Schools

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN CONNECTION with the recent articles and correspondence on religious education in the schools by F. D. L. Smith, A. C. Forrest and others, I note with some surprise that no correspondent has yet raised the question, which I think is an important one, of whether this type of religious education is necessarily a good thing. Perhaps your readers feel, as I do, that religious issues of this sort are no longer vital and do not warrant controversy; yet comment might be expected from readers of a paper reflecting so ably liberal and logical thought.

If religious education is, as implied in these articles, the fostering of an uncritical acceptance of Biblical teaching, or even of the so-called Christian virtues, the value of such an education is dubious. Now I do not propose to "debunk" the Bible or Christianity, but it is clear that religious standards laid down in an authoritarian manner have in the past done a great deal to obstruct clear, direct thinking. I would not dare presume that the Bible, whatever its value as a literary or historical document, contains the last or only word on a philosophy of life. No doubt the Christian ethic has value, both philosophical and practical, but so have many other kinds of ethics which are not specifically Christian, and it is obvious that all have their drawbacks.

No one will deny that religious values are essential to a well-balanced education, but building such values involves a great deal more than the teaching of Scripture and the ordinary precepts of organized "religion." The point I wish to raise is that education along ethical and moral lines should include critical and comparative studies of many sets of values in order to develop one adequate, balanced set of values. To present one set of values as being absolute and final seems to me to be merely religious propaganda rather than education, regardless of how un-denominational that propaganda strives to be, and its place is not in the schools. Of course I realize that I am exposing myself to Mr. Forrest's "curse of broad-mindedness," but then Toronto was always a difficult place in which to practise heresy.

My own religious education, of an average sort, proved to be a considerable handicap in making mental and social adjustments; it required several years of philosophic and scientific study to counteract that initial bias. I would prefer that my children do not suffer from that handicap. I feel confident that they can develop high standards of kindness, humanitarianism and an intelligent ability to meet the problems of life without a detailed knowledge of Scripture, attending Sunday School, or being exposed to the pressure of organized religion in the lay schools.

Toronto, Ont. R. L. W. RETCHIE

Keep Religion Out

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WISH to record my opposition to the proposal to increase religious instruction in our schools, as advocated in the article by F. D. L. Smith and also in a letter by Rev. Mr. Crozier.

Surely a person's religious beliefs are personal matters that should be kept apart from all public affairs and not introduced into institutions of a public character. It was the introduction of religion into the public schools that gave the Roman Catholic Church some reason to demand separate schools, which resulted in years of dissension and costly litigation. It is conceivable that owing to the wide divergence of religious opinions, their introduction into the schools will result in further dissension and perhaps disruption of our educational system.

The evidence does not warrant the conclusion that increased crime is due to lack of religious training in schools. The Roman Catholic schools give religious instruction to a much greater degree than non-Catholic schools yet there is no reason to believe that the pupils of R.C. schools possess a higher standard of morals than those of other schools, even though they may be more regular attendants at church.

As for preventing wars after almost two thousand years of Christianity wars are more frequent and more destructive in the present century than in any century since the advent of Christianity, therefore I would suggest that more study be devoted to the economic causes of war.

And so let us have public schools which are really public and to which an agnostic, atheist, Jew, Protestant or Catholic can send his children without their being exposed to a word either for or against religion.

Toronto, Ont. F. A. McMANUS.

The problem seems to be: (1) Should (and can) religion be taught at all? and (2) If not taught in the schools, where is it to be taught? Ed.

COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING CITY IN AUGUST

GIANT boxes bare and square
Among the gold farmsteads,
Alien, incongruous.

The airman's city spreads.

Never did the countryside
See this, time out of mind;
No tree to give it kinship,
No line nor hue to bind.

By new wire walls today
Plowman cleaves his fallow.
Came yesterday the city,
Gone 'twill be tomorrow.

By old walls of Ashkelon
This ancient drove his spade
Into elemental earth
That Bread of Life be made.

Bread of Life and Bread of Death
At Ashkelon grew near,
Long, long since at Ashkelon,
And near they're growing here.

Planes into a night will sail
And never come again.
At morn the share, the fallow
And plowman will remain.

The kind old earth, the good Bread,
The shining plowshare these
And the ancient plowman,
God's only verities.

LOUIS BLAKE DUFF.

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THE FRONT PAGE

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systematic method of collection of bulky forms of waste and nearly all waste is bulky—is bound to be extravagant and costly compared with a systematic method which involves calling for the waste at prescribed times and at places fairly close to where it is accumulated. This can be best effected by the municipal authority, or at least with its co-operation.

Individual citizens and service clubs and similar organizations can do much, but probably the best thing they can do is to help build up the amateur organizations for collection to a point of efficiency and activity at which the public authorities cannot help but do something about them. One of the best subjects for amateur operation is paper, of which there is an enormous amount in private waste receptacles, and which is clean and easy to trans-

CANADIAN MOTHER

MY NEIGHBOR has been mother to three sons. "Sparks"—Merchant Navy first was victim of the Huns.

His brother crashed here in a training plane. She watched her youngest go and showed no strain.

With head held high she strode through all the time

Of training, leaves and partings, even through sublime

Torture of "Missing during operations."

No tear spilled
At "Missing, believed dead," and final "Killed,"
Nor any signs of sympathy her poise abate.

Yet—

"No woman lived worthy to be his mate!"
Sudden she said, showing she sees a future blurred and moved,

Then, mindful that I know the wholesome girl he loved,

She turned from me in crumpled bitter hate,
Pride helping her, but late, a moment late!
For, brave and stricken soul, this stern disguise

Like domino reveals her anguish in her eyes,
So friends stand by, patiently, quietly,
As ships to aid wait lowering of the haughty sea.

EMILY LEAVENS.

port except for its weight and bulk. Bones and fats are important and the Government is campaigning for their salvage, but here municipal co-operation seems almost essential, if the thing is to be done on any large scale. Metal waste has become so valuable (in cash) that it is almost surprising to learn that there is any of it left uncollected; but in the rare case where the value does not pay for the collection, the business enterprises which possess it can assure themselves that there is no contribution which they can make to the national war effort greater than that of the time and trouble devoted to seeing that their waste metal gets into useful channels.

Perhaps we shall retain some of our waste-saving habits after the war, in which event we shall have one more compensation for our effort and sacrifices. We are a grossly extravagant and unthrifty nation, and it takes a war to wake us up to the fact that we are annually throwing away a large part of what we should be preserving for posterity.

The Category Problem

IT IS rather too much to expect that the Canadian public will long continue to be satisfied with the system by which men are inspected for selective compulsory military training. At the time when all that was involved in this selection was three months of camp instruction, it may have been good enough to tolerate. Today what is involved is acceptance for or exemption from a year of military training and subsequent active service until the end of the war—service limited, it is true, to the Dominion of Canada and its territorial waters, but even that may be a fairly serious matter as things stand in the Pacific. The selection of men for such a purpose needs to be managed on a much more careful basis than at present.

Only men reported as Category A in physical condition are drafted for instruction and home service. In practically every case the report on physical condition which determines whether



"I DECLARE THIS STONE ALMOST WELL AND TRULY LAID"

a man will be drafted or not is that of his own physician, with no subsequent check-up by a more independent authority. There is provision for re-examination by a board of physicians if the National War Services Department is not satisfied with the report of the physician; but it was stated not long ago that in no case had such a re-examination ever been made, and since the officials of the Department have never seen the man in question who files his physician's certificate by mail—it is obviously difficult for them to find any grounds for dissatisfaction.

We do not propose to discuss the question whether this system is peculiarly favorable to the French-Canadian element of the population, since it is enough to point out that it is inevitably favorable to any element of the population which can find physicians (the law does not require that the examination be performed by any particular doctor) who will let a candidate down into Category B with slightly less reason than the average examiner. There are probably quite large classes among the English-speaking part of the population who are not above benefitting by this situation. That the population of Quebec provides a vastly smaller proportion of Category A men per hundred of examinees is a matter of statistical record; but there is no means of telling whether that is due to a markedly inferior physical condition of the male population as a whole, or in part at least to a greater willingness of the examiners to allow candidates to avoid military service. But whatever the reason for the Quebec showing, and apart altogether from the fact that Quebec differs markedly from the rest of Canada, the system is still utterly inadequate, and would be inadequate if Quebec had more rather than fewer Category A men reported; we should then have to believe that other parts of Canada were reporting too few.

We have not the slightest desire to urge that the classifying of examinees should be performed by persons of other racial origin than their own. But we do urge very strongly that it should be done by persons without any social connection with the examinees themselves, and with a strong professional sense that their main and primary obligation is to the country and not to the examinee. No great harm is done to the examinee if he is ranked one stage too high; for the deficiencies which should really reduce him to Category B1 are pretty sure to reveal themselves before he has been long in training, in which case he will be taken out of front-line service and assigned to special duties suitable for men of his category. One of the most preposterous results of the present system is that a man who is *mistakenly* passed as Category A and who once gets into the home army is not rejected from it unless he turns out to be actually below Category C, for the reason that there is plenty of occupation in the army for men of B and even C quality; whereas a man who is actually A but is ranked by his physician as B1 never gets into the army at all. A ranking of B1 by the family physician now operates as a perpetual exemption, even though it may not be

justified and the examinee should have been ranked A, while a real ranking of C1 still keeps a man in the army if he got in by a mistaken ranking of A.

This absurd situation arises largely out of the fact that two entirely different government departments are concerned in the business—the National War Services Department dealing with the original certificates, and the Defence Department with the retention or discharge of men who have once entered the army. The illogicality is entirely on the part of the War Services Department, which as already observed is adhering to a principle which may have been adequate for the moderate war of two years ago but will not do now. But it is forcing the Defence Department into an equally serious error, by compelling it to retain men as low as C1 when there are plenty of B men available and probably quite a number of A men improperly certified as B. Will the two ministers kindly get together and straighten out this kink?

Railways No Luxury

THE circumstances of the last two years have done much to impress upon the minds of the Canadian people the truth to which Sir Edward Beatty is never tired of giving expression and which he puts forth with unusual emphasis in his annual review at the close of 1941—the truth that the railways of a country

must always be maintained at high efficiency if national crises are to be adequately dealt with. The profound and inescapable truth is that transportation is a service the demand for which is highly variable, and the supply of which must be capable of being expanded to a point where it can take care of the utmost requirements of a great war or any other emergency. And on land the railway is the only transportation agency which possesses the necessary degree of elasticity. No other method of transportation can afford to maintain an enormous surplussage of rolling stock over minimum requirements; no other system makes any attempt to do so, or has to bear the cost of doing so. No other system stands ready to take an unaccustomed load when weather conditions compel it to do so. A proper expenditure upon the maintenance of the railways is the nation's insurance policy against ruinous bottlenecks of transportation which could paralyze its energies when they are most needed.

Sir Edward, as most thinking Canadians will admit, has every right at this New Year Season to make his appeal "for a more generally sympathetic consideration of the difficulties under which these great transportation systems will have to work when the business of the country reverts to such conditions as may confront us when the war is over." These systems are doing magnificent service today. Their right to maintain themselves in a condition to do such service in the future—and to maintain themselves not wholly at the expense of their private owners—should be unquestioned.

THE PASSING SHOW

TO MIQUELON story short, General de Gaulle seems to have forgotten that St. Pierre is in North America.

A Gestapo agent has been arrested in Cuba with plans for a reflector. The Germans are expected to do quite a lot of reflecting this winter.

The housing shortage in Halifax is reported to be so acute that people are offering rewards for information leading to a room. In fact the town is alive with roomers.

Mr. Hepburn's Government announces that it is now "at peace with Ottawa." We do not know whether this will compensate Ottawa for being at war with Japan.

Now that the Axis has been defeated in Libya the German propaganda agencies may be expected to start proving that there is no such continent as Africa anyhow.

APPREHENSION

New Year and Yule
Are now in Limbo;
Dire Feb. awaits me,
Arms akimbo;
Around a corner
March is lying,
My Winter terrors
Magnifying;
How can I face it?
O be chary
Of how you treat me,
January!

Canada may join the Pan-American Union, says a despatch from Buenos Aires. This country seems to be overcoming its hemisfears.

Air raid sirens are now being manufactured in Canada. It is not known whether they are for domestic use or export.

The *Gazetta del Popolo* of Turin said last week: "Dear, gentle, elegant Japanese! Be welcomed at our side!" We hope the Japanese will appreciate this welcome from the door-mat.

The Government has banned the manufacture of skates after March 31, 1942, and the Maple Leafs are reported to be wondering what it will be like to meet Boston on foot.

The paper shortage has become much more acute in Germany, doubtless owing to Dr. Goebbels' explanations of the defeat in Russia.

There is something slightly unfair about this dismissal of General von Brauchitsch. After all it was not he who announced that the Russians were licked out of their boots three months ago.

General Franco seems to be the only enemy left now whom we could jump on before he jumps on us. But of course we shan't.

Marshal Petain's Christmas message said that "peace is farther off than ever." Since the only peace the Marshal can have in mind is the result of a Nazi victory, this remark is not likely to be widely circulated in Germany.

1942 is the year for changing the Fuehrer into the Fearer.

It looks as if we shall have to do without rubber erasers, all except the one with which we are going to erase Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito.

To all intents and purposes the Japanese took Hong Kong when they sank those British and American warships by treacherous surprise attacks. They can do that sort of thing once, but not twice.

It is consoling to reflect that we now know who our enemies are, and that we shall not again hand Czechoslovakia to Hitler, Ethiopia to Mussolini, or the Burma Road, even temporarily, to Japan.

Tobruk, Blockade, Air and Armored Power . . .

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE



A Bren gun carrier is guided through the wire at Tobruk. The defenders of Tobruk endured 700 air raids without fighter plane support of their own and defied Axis attempts to dislodge them



General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in Libya who flew to battle H.Q.



Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Coningham, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C., Air Officer Commanding in Libya

THESE first photographs of the Libyan campaign highlight the actions of which we have been hearing and reading for the past six weeks. Tobruk is the proper starting point for any review of this campaign, and the fine shot of one of our 25-pounders in action on its perimeter symbolizes the magnificent stand of the men who retreated hastily into this fortress before the German onrush last April, and held it for half a year while our counter-offensive was being prepared.

Possession of this strong enclave in the enemy's flank was one of the four decisive factors in our Libyan victory. Rommel realized this perfectly well, but the defenders of Tobruk — Australians, British, Indians and Poles — turned his most determined assaults into costly failures, and endured 700 air raids without fighter planes of their own to send up in defence. The story of their cheerful stand in face of overwhelming force, heat, dust and flies, and of the little ships of the Navy which made the daily run in with supplies, is certain to remain one of the favorite sagas of this war.

Another factor which, like the possession and strengthening of Tobruk, prepared the way for our campaign, was the naval and aerial blockade of Axis supplies and reinforcements en route to Libya. It couldn't be made leak-proof, as the Atlantic blockade of Germany virtually is. But by sinking a third and damaging another fifth of the ships which set out from Italy and Greece, carrying men and tanks, fuel, food and ammunition, this blockade assured our forces their winning margin. In the first five weeks of actual fighting, the naval and aerial blockading forces sank or damaged 62 more enemy ships, including 53 transports and supply ships, 4 cruisers, 3 submarines and 2 destroyers.

IN THIRD place chronologically, though possibly the most important single factor in the victory, comes our air power. Weeks before the date set for the offensive our bombers began intensive preparation for it. Heavy bombing began furthest away from the actual battleground, with persistent raids on the docks and railways at Naples, chief port of departure for Libya-bound convoys. Though these raids were carried out from Maltese airdromes I understand that we don't base any big bombers here, as they would be too

susceptible to surprise attack, but fly them in from Egypt, refuel them and load the bombs, and then return them to Egypt next day.

From Naples our bombing worked back closer and closer to the chosen battleground, following through the Sicilian ports and airdromes to Tripoli and Benghazi. Then, just before the drive began, the blanketing attack was laid down on Axis airdromes, transport parks and supply depots immediately behind the front in Cyrenaica. Came zero hour, and our air attack was concentrated on the battlefield itself, closely supporting our ground operations.

After the main battle between the Egyptian frontier and Rezegh had been decided and the Axis retreat begun, the air force again began to range farther and farther afield, pursuing and strafing the fleeing columns all the way around the Gulf of Sirte. This could hardly have been done from airdromes in far-off Egypt, or even at El Adem, Gazala and Derna, which we probably brought into use within a couple of days after their evacuation. It seems rather likely that they were carried out from the Gialo Oasis. By the end of the 5th week of battle the score was 476 enemy planes to 195 of ours, and the Axis had been driven almost completely out of the air in Cyrenaica. At Derna alone 74 wrecked planes were found.

ZERO hour came, the main interest shifted to the action of our armored forces. It seems questionable now whether it was wise to divide these into five separate groups. If our intention was to attack the enemy's armor, which was divided into three groups, then it seems that we should have kept our armor united, and fallen on each of his forces by turn.

However, our disposition was made as follows. Besides the formation of unknown strength sent across the southern desert, several tank squadrons were sent into Tobruk by sea. A brigade was thrust towards El Adem, between the Italian *Ariete* armored division, at Bir el Gobi, and Tobruk. Another brigade was thrust towards Rezegh; and a third, composed entirely of American light tanks, was sent in the general direction of Gambut, to support the New Zealand infantry.

Rommel's armored divisions were located, one south-east of Tobruk, and the other south-west of Bardia.



On the trackless desert, ability to read maps is important. Here is a map reading class in session



After 5 months' captivity in Bengazi, these British soldiers escaped, made their way to their own lines



Italian and German prisoners march to a concentration camp. To date, 13,000 Axis prisoners have been taken

... Spell Axis Defeat in the Western Desert

He at once sent most of his division near Tobruk to join that near Bardia and fall on the light American tank brigade, hoping, doubtless, to wipe it out.

The American tanks are described as "speedy and reliable, with a penetrative 37 mm. gun, and more than able to hold their own with German tanks of comparable size and gun-power." But Rommel's combined force included a number of German Mark IV tanks with heavy armor and a 75 mm. gun, which apparently proved the most formidable of all the tanks—German, Italian, British or American. Nevertheless, Rommel failed in his objective in two attacks during the third day, broke off the action and turned westward to attack our brigade at Rezegh.

The brigade of American tanks, now supported by a British tank formation which had rushed to its support after a brush with the Italians at Bir-el-Gobi, followed the Germans westward, and on the fourth day, November 21, the main British and German armored forces were engaged in a grand melee around Rezegh. (The Italians apparently stayed fairly close to their fortified camp at Bir-el-Gobi during this fight, though it is said they possessed a formidable tank, the Mark 13, with a good gun.)

The British were completely confident of victory in this engagement which was the purpose of their whole plan, but suffered heavy losses and severe disappointment. By the seventh day, November 24, General Auchinleck found it necessary to go to forward battle headquarters and replace Sir Alan Cunningham with Major-General Ritchie, as commander of the desert army.

AND now Rommel became overconfident. Splitting up his tank force for the first time, he sent parties scurrying all over the place, and even back into Egypt, cutting the whole battle zone in confusion, hoping to cut our lines of communication and draw our tank force back from the forward area. This diversionary raid led, however, to what is probably the outstanding tactical development of the Libyan campaign, the creation of our numerous mobile columns. They were formed to chase and round up Rommel's raiding parties, and they proved so successful that they were continued and have been used brilliantly to harass

the enemy all the way from the Rezegh battle area deep into Tripolitania.

They are liable, of course, to attack by superior enemy tank forces. But in this case they can laager (form a circle, as in the Indian-fighting days) with their 37 mm. anti-tank guns and their 25-pounders on the outside. A further development would be the equipment of these flying columns with tank-destroying artillery which could be propelled into action with the gun pointed forward. If this were a tracked vehicle, it would be a sort of tank with the emphasis on the gun instead of the armor. The Americans have a half-track armored truck, mounting a 75 mm. gun on a swivel mount, which looks very promising for this sort of work. There was a photo of one in Britain many months ago, and it is possible that some saw action in Libya.

AS WE write these flying columns are ranging far inside Tripolitania, harassing the enemy trying to retreat along the single coastal road to Tripoli. And that brings us right back to the beginning, for, although the news has been withheld up to now for some reason, it is a fact that one of our desert patrols captured prisoners 50 miles west of Sirte a fortnight before the campaign began.

A main action is shaping up around Agedabia, which may be decided by the end of the week. If we should succeed in annihilating the enemy forces, which Mr. Churchill has placed at 50,000 Germans and 100,000 Italians—but of which we have so far captured only 13,000—then there can be no doubt but that we will press on to Tripoli. Should substantial remnants of Rommel's armored forces escape, and be reinforced through Tripoli, then it would become a question of what is our objective in this campaign. No use just to go as far as Tripoli, if the Germans are to reappear shortly afterwards in French Tunisia. Are we prepared to push on to Bizerta? Are we yet thinking in terms of a clean-up of French North Africa and an invasion of Sicily and Italy? These are questions for which we lack the answers. But it is plain that the Germans are going to do their best to distract us from such plans by threatening an attack through Turkey, just as they distracted us from Tripoli a year ago.



A captured German 8-wheeled armored car on a tank conveyor ready to be sent back to a British base. The German Mark IV 75 mm.-gun tanks proved far the most formidable in the Western Desert



An air attack on the Axis airdrome at Sirte. Smoke can be seen rising from the bomb bursts



British supply vehicles are shelled by enemy artillery as they near the front



British "Valentine" infantry tanks on the move outside the perimeter of Tobruk. In their early ...



... advances, they were supported by artillery inside Tobruk which pounded enemy positions. This is a 25-pounder in action



Water is almost as precious as ammunition in desert warfare. Tins like these are carried in supply cars

B.C.'s Jap Controversy

BY REECE HAGUE

For a long time the Japanese in British Columbia have been growing in influence and affluence. The Canadian Parliament adopted an attitude of appeasement toward Japan and any attempts to air the problem of "the army in our midst" was sidetracked.

Now is the time for the Government to decide the status of Japanese in Canada after the war is over.

JAPAN'S active entry into hostilities against the Democratic nations has brought to the fore a Canadian domestic problem which has been becoming increasingly acute in recent years and one which politicians in Ottawa have hitherto sidestepped with remarkable agility.

I refer to the racial, political and economic problem created by the presence in British Columbia of large numbers of Japanese who have gradually assumed a dominant position in various Pacific Coast industries.

Just exactly how many Japanese there are in Canada's Pacific Coast Province is a matter for speculation. Estimates vary from 27,000 to 40,000, of whom at least 10,000 are still Japanese nationals. No great reliance can be placed on either census or registration figures, as there are many Japanese settlements in remote sections of British Columbia and the difficulties encountered by enumerating officers when endeavoring to tabulate Orientals are considerable.

It is definitely known that between 1896 and 1938 over 37,000 Japanese entered Canada legally, and by far the greater proportion of them settled at the Pacific Coast.

Between 1896 and 1900, 12,000 Japanese came to this country; yet the Dominion census of 1901 enumerated the Japanese population as under 5,000. From then on until 1908 there was a large annual influx of Nipponese and between 1906 and 1908 alone, 11,565 Japanese were admitted. Yet the census of 1911 showed a total of only 9,021 in this country. In 1931, Dominion census figures gave the Japanese population of Canada as 23,342, of whom 22,205 were domiciled in British Columbia.

Whereas Chinese immigration into Canada has been virtually suspended since 1923, Japanese immigration has, since 1908, been governed by a "gentleman's agreement" between Nippon and the Dominion, whereby the Japanese Government undertook to limit the number of passports issued to Japanese immigrants to the Dominion. According to the report submit-

ted to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations by the White Canada Research Committee, Japanese men born in Canada are permitted to return to Japan to marry native women and then allowed to bring them to the Dominion as British subjects.

In 1936 the Economic Council of British Columbia estimated the number of Japanese in B.C. as 25,878 of whom 14,664 were listed as males and 11,214 as females.

Having regard to the number of Japanese known to have entered Canada after complying with immigration rulings and in view of their extremely high birth rate—40 per thousand as compared with 15 per thousand for the other residents of B.C.—it would seem safe to assume that there are actually considerably more Japanese in Canada than are accounted for by official figures.

Legal and Illegal Entry

In addition to those who have entered the country legally, there is also a strong probability that no inconsiderable number have found their way into the country through illegal channels.

Japanese fishermen on the Pacific Coast are equipped with powerful, seaworthy boats. Japanese ships

have been in the habit of putting in to isolated sections of the Coast for logs and pulp wood and little difficulty would have been experienced under peacetime conditions in landing unauthorized Japanese at a multitude of remote inlets on the mainland or the many islands included in the territory under British Columbian administration.

Japanese have acquired a hold in certain coastal industries out of all proportion to their actual numbers. They have become dominant in various branches of the fishing and agricultural industries; have acquired a by no means negligible hold in lumbering and mining and have been gradually securing what almost amounts to a monopoly of the corner grocery and confectionery store business in some cities.

In 1935 the B.C. Economic Council issued a table showing the occupations of 7,842 Japanese as at December, 1931. At that time 1,513 were engaged in agriculture, 1,464 in fishing, 599 in logging, with only 1,441 set down as laborers or unskilled workers, and the remainder divided among over a score of other occupations.

According to a survey made by the Vancouver News-Herald, between 1920 and 1937 the number of Japanese confectionery stores in Vancouver increased from 88 to 163 and the number of Japanese grocery stores from 37 to 171.

Gradually white berry growers in B.C. have found it impossible to compete with Japanese and the latter have acquired large tracts of the best berry land in the Province. Nipponese now comprise 40% of the berry growers and control 65% of the berry growing acreage in the Fraser River Valley. For the whole of B.C. they constitute 24% of the berry growers and control 50% of the acreage.

Chinese merchants in B.C., who instigated a boycott against Japanese goods shortly after Japan's unprovoked assault upon China, have found it almost impossible in recent seasons to secure sufficient strawberries to fill their requirements.

B.C. has, in fact, commenced to experience the same situation as exists in California, where a survey revealed that the Japanese racial group, comprising less than 3% of the population, produced 69% of the five basic state crops and 57% of nine principal crops.

A Mushroom Population

It may be recalled too that when the United States took over the Hawaii Island group the Japanese population was negligible and by 1930 they had become the largest racial group comprising some 134,000 persons or 38% of the entire population. They became in a comparatively short period the dominant factor in the economic, public and political life of the islands.

Legislation was passed in British Columbia precluding Orientals from leasing Crown lands for lumbering and mining purposes, but this did not prevent Japanese interests from securing by devious means large timber stands on Vancouver and the Queen Charlotte Islands and mineral deposits on the same island. The fact that Japanese holdings are strategically situated in relation to B.C. coastal defence projects may or may not have some peculiar significance.

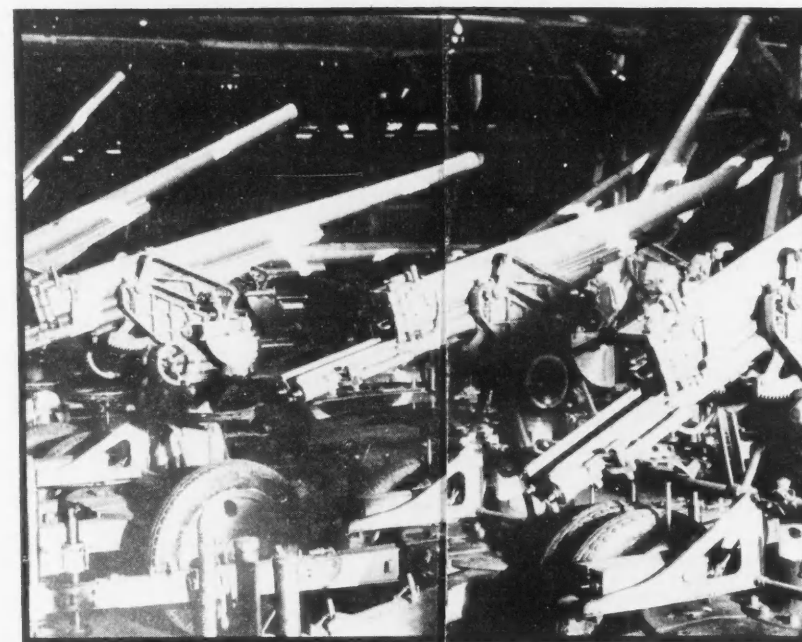
Despite the policy adopted by the Department of Fisheries gradually to decrease the number of Japanese fishing licenses, there were estimated a year ago to be nearly 3,000 Nipponese engaged along the B.C. mainland and island coasts in fishing, canning and auxiliary industries.

Japanese fishermen have very fine boats, many of them equipped with extremely powerful and extremely expensive engines which give reserve power and speed considered by white fishermen to exceed the needs of commercial fishing.

Japanese farmers are also equipped with the most modern and best motor trucks to serve their small fruit farms and white farmers have



Above: Japanese aviators snatch a brief meal before setting out on a bombing mission. Below: camouflaged anti-aircraft guns for the Army ready to leave one of Japan's big munitions plants. Late last week Japanese tank units struck 35 miles inland from the Gulf of Lingayen and were near the Philippine summer capital of Baguio; a second spearhead had advanced 25 miles from the coast and had reached Binalonan, 110 miles from Manila, and on a main highway leading to the capital.



hinted that these trucks are better than the farms require and would prove excellent transport equipment for rapidly transporting large numbers of men.

It is possible that since the commencement of hostilities the authorities have taken steps to immobilize this marine and land transportation equipment which, in the wrong hands, could prove a grave potential danger.

The experience of thousands of British Columbians in various spheres of activity has been that once the Japanese started in active competition with them the outcome was inevitable. The grave unemployment situation existing in the Pacific Coast provinces prior to the outbreak of the war with Germany was in no small measure due to the fact that Japanese would work for less and could live on less than white men accustomed to an Occidental and not an Oriental style of living.

Criticism Muffled

As soon as it became obvious that Japan was wholeheartedly in sympathy with Germany in the present struggle and would probably sooner or later become an active participant in the battle to destroy Democracy, representatives of British Columbia in the Canadian parliament commenced urging the Dominion Government to do something about the Japanese problem in the Pacific Coast Province.

In the session of 1940 it was pointed out that the entire output of concentrates from Granby's Copper Mountain Mine in B.C. with a capacity of 5,000 tons a day, was going to Japan and that Coast lumber was also being shipped to Nippon and this at a time when the Minister of Munitions and Supply was referring to the difficulty being experienced in obtaining various essential products,

including copper and lumber, to fill requirements for Canada and Great Britain.

The attitude of the authorities appeared to be that placation of Japan was necessary and any B.C. parliamentarian who brought up the question of Japanese in Canada and Japanese purchases from Canada was lenced as soon as possible.

When a Pacific Coast member referred in the House of Commons to the strong footing Japanese had acquired at strategic points in B.C. and alluded to "the army in our midst that might destroy us," Prime Minister King was reported in the press as astily interjecting, "Would my honorable friend like to see war between Japan and Great Britain?"

The solidarity among themselves of Japanese living in Canada never fails to impress individuals who have an opportunity of visiting their communities.

Japanese fishing undertakings are almost invariably conducted on a cooperative basis and the interests of Japanese merchants are looked after by powerful Japanese Protective Associations.

Whereas the majority of young white Canadians have to fend for themselves once school days are over, the intelligent Japanese in Canada always seems able to secure financial backing to secure his own expensive fishing equipment, farm land or commercial stock. This money does not come direct from Canadian banks but is dispensed by local Japanese leaders.

Now would also seem an appropriate time for the Dominion Government and the British Columbia administration to jointly consider what will be the status of Japanese in Canada after the war is over and to take steps to assure that the economic domination of any section of Canada by an alien racial group is rendered for the future impossible.

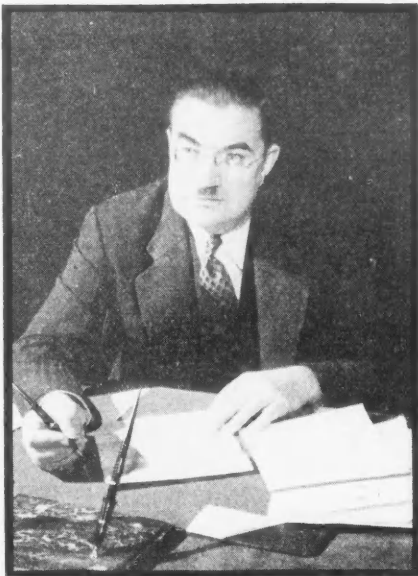


The ensign of H.M.S. "Ark Royal" is being carried as a torch of remembrance from town to town in Surrey during "Warship Week" which will last until the end of March. Here the ensign, which was lent by Captain Maund of the "Ark Royal" to Sir Malcolm Fraser, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, is being hoisted over a war poster at the town of Kingston-on-Thames.

Donald Gordon, Price Boss

BY JOHN GRAHAM

A biographical sketch of Donald Gordon, 6-foot, 3-inch Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, who has mastered the very difficult feat of saying "NO!"—and meaning it.



Donald Gordon

DONALD GORDON is as hard as the granite of his native Aberdeenshire. He will need to be.

As chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Mr. Gordon is heading into what can only be called a mess of trouble. Mind you, it will not be trouble caused by people trying to damage the war effort or to embarrass the anti-inflation forces; the troubles of the board will come from well-meaning Canadians who have never known the slightest taste of regimentation and have no idea what it feels like.

"Regimentation" is a hard word. It is in the same category as propaganda which used to be innocent enough because no one heard much about it until Goebbels gave it fame. In essence, regimentation means organization although hardly of the genial service club type. Donald Gordon's regimentation means that if Canadian business does not like what his board commands it to do it will still have to do what it is told. That will be something new for business.

The big Scotsman who has moved into a bustling office on Ottawa's main drag, Sparks Street, appears in the role of a prices boss with none of the suavity associated with bankers, especially those who hold, as he does, the title of deputy governor of the august Bank of Canada. If he ever paid a visit to a circle of wrong doers, it is certain that someone would shout "Cops!" and go through the window without waiting for further identification. For Donald Gordon looks like a policeman on his afternoon off, except, alas, for the thick rimless glasses he wears as a memento of the long hours and hard work that carried him a long way in a short time in the banking business.

A Penniless Immigrant

The story goes that Donald Gordon, who is 40, six feet tall and reputed to be as strong physically as he is mentally, came to Canada at the age of 13 as a penniless Scottish immigrant. Canada is young enough to admire success stories starting with the words, "He crossed the Atlantic as a penniless immigrant." Let the reporters write what they may, Mr. Gordon's friends say they doubt he would be so short-sighted, even at 13, as to start out on anything without due preparation, and, in the instance of travelling to a new country, this would call for a little of the wherewithal. Just to show that the Gordon mind has never been inclined to flounder around on uncharted seas it is well to remember he had two brothers already in Canada to provide shelter against economic storms.

It is easy to imagine the young Donald took the long view of things 27 years ago. The asset of the long view has stayed with him. Because of it he has been frank with the Canadian people, knowing they will destroy any program designed for their good unless a majority of them are in hearty support of it. When he was handed the thankless job of dealing with the exchange problem at the start of the war he decided he had better let people know what was required of them, and, with the assistance of good publicity advisers, he did that. Public co-operation came along nicely and today the rough spots in the foreign exchange control program are so few that hardly a blister has been raised on the soft Canadian frame. And yet, an Aberdonian in charge of United States dollars in Canada makes Harry Lauder and Scrooge look like spendthrifts.

Useful Training

In guiding foreign exchange precautions, Mr. Gordon, visualizing U.S. dollars as Spitfires and tanks, said "No!" with monotonous regularity. Such training should be very useful.

The prices board is under full sail with a substantial group of publicity men at the pilot's elbow. Already they have explained the retail price ceiling will be maintained in spite of hell and high water. Their future

task will be to make clear that the Gordon answer in the negative, to suggestions for changing the program, will remain an answer in the negative.

Nobody has any idea how difficult it is going to be to continue to say "No!" For many a generation Canadian governments and the civil service carrying out their policies have operated on a system of little concessions here and little contractions there. The attitude of give-and-take has been evident everywhere, anxiety to see the other fellow's point of view has been incorporated in the mind of every politician and official. Lucky indeed is the order-in-council that survives its first year without amendment, unique the legislation in which there are no loopholes.

Regimentation and that give-and-take system are so far apart they might as well be on different planets.

Fighting Inflation

If ever Donald Gordon starts saying "Yes!" terrible things of which we are only dimly aware will begin to happen. With his long-range vision he can see what they are. He can see the small man who spent a lifetime gathering up a pension policy for his old age finding his monthly returns insufficient to buy a box of matches. He can see hales of nice green dollar bills exchanged for half-a-pound of butter. He can see the "money-from-the-fountain-pen" brigade, who should be in all their glory, feeling as full of ideas as the boy who stood on the burning deck whence all but he had fled. Donald Gordon has made his way through the confusing maze of words surrounding inflation and found at the end of it no sweet paradise with pansies turning their faces to the sun and honey dripping from the trees but an ill-smelling morass where men fight like beasts for food.

Who else has thought it through? Not Joe Doaks down at the corner store who finds it pretty tough to make ends meet on the prices he charged between Sept. 15 to Oct. 11 but which the government has decreed must be sufficient. Every other time Joe felt the pinch because of government rulings he went to see his pal who knew someone in the government. When half-a-hundred Joe Doaks went to see the same pal, the word seeped along that discontent was growing and something had better be done. Bye-and-bye an amendment came along and Joe and his kind felt a good deal better. There was nothing fundamentally wrong in that. If Joe Doaks and John Citizen are getting a raw deal they should

be looked after. But war adds startling complications.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board right readily admits there will be some hardship among those who must retain the ceiling. It will no longer be possible for Joe Doaks to go to a paternal government and have his troubles fixed so he can continue to make a living with the same amount of effort as before 1939. If he feels he is going broke and finds he has to tackle Mr. Gordon he will probably be told he better get busy looking after himself. He will be told to go and see the wholesaler, who'll see the manufacturer, who'll see the primary producer. Each one of them will be expected to trim a little so that Joe Doaks can carry on and they'll all share in what loss there is.

In return for this co-operation, Joe Doaks will have to show he is a pretty good business man and is making the best of the opportunities given him by the people he has to deal with. In the first fine flush of enthusiasm and with the Germans yelping at the gates of Moscow, everyone was prepared to do his bit. It is only when the practice of rigid economy and unfaltering efficiency has to be prolonged for months and then for years that the weak sisters, and some of the stalwart brothers as well, will begin to yelp. Then, of course, Mr. Gordon is expected to continue saying "No!"

An Effective "No-Man"

Behind Mr. Gordon, dark and bulky, is the Hon. J. L. Ilsley, fair and slim, supposed to be the only minister of finance in Canada's history who rides to work in a street car. This Maritimer is an effective "No-man" in his own right and is unlikely to abandon the program his advisers have told him is the only way to prevent inflation. He has to have a lot of money for guns and butter, for military offense and post-war rehabilitation. If Mr. Gordon stops saying "No!" then the great breakdown starts and Mr. Ilsley will have a lot of money worth very little in Canada and nothing at all beyond it.

The prices board has 11 members and a corps of expert advisers and administrators, but Mr. Gordon has been permitted to march into the spotlight and in return for this honor he will be the man who must give the hard answers that bring on wrath. He's the chap who'll pull Joe Doaks' licence to trade if Joe persists in being a bad boy. Mr. Gordon won't enjoy doing that as his only fear is that someone will begin talking of "Gestapo tactics." His hope—and in the main it is justifiable—is for such public co-operation it will never be necessary to use widely the extraordinary powers given the board.

It's a far cry from the stone house of the jeweler at Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, with the pendulum clocks ticking their symphony of peace, to the bustle of Canada gearing its economy to the whirling machinery of war. The mass of regulations and orders of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are equally far from the precise documents of the town clerk of that Scottish village. Donald Gordon's father was both jeweler and town clerk and in watching his father in these capacities he may well have learned something of patience and diplomacy as well as the determination and hardihood with which every Aberdonian is born. Life in Aberdeenshire has never been luxurious, and those who have wrung their living from rocky soil or flinty business enterprises pass on to their children a streak of toughness they never lose. Steer an Aberdonian through the stern courses of a Canadian banking apprenticeship and you have a product short on romance but long on efficiency.

As a free, generous people, accustomed to the riches of new territory, Canadians must feel it is cruel, even in wartime, to be cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in by a penny-pinching Scotsman who dare not be open-handed in his conduct of public affairs. The alternative is to be the prey to saucy doubts and fears such as will bog down the war effort and leave us beating the air with empty hands.



As Germany becomes more and more hard-pressed, the call to her allies becomes more and more insistent. Above: a group of nurses of the Spanish Falange who will train in Madrid before going to the Russian front to serve Spanish volunteers. Below: volunteers gather on the campus of University City, in Madrid, to fight against the Russians. Many of them are hardened veterans of the Spanish Civil War.



On other fronts Germany was rallying allies and potential allies to her cause. Above: Bulgarian soldiers in the capital, Sofia, tack up a declaration declaring Bulgaria to be at war with the United States. Below: Admiral Jean Darlan (with pipe) attracts a crowd in Vichy as he strolls with the late Charles Huntziger, French War Minister. Rumor last week was that pro-Axis Admiral Darlan would succeed Petain shortly.



THE German people got a real Christmas surprise. Hitler played Santa and gave them a beautiful alibi. It shows how the Nazi air force, tanks corps, artillery and infantry were crushed by nasty winter weather.

Hitler wants his race of international cannibals to believe that the legions which conquered all Europe were destroyed even along the semi-tropical Black Sea . . . by blizzards!

Actually the weather described by American correspondents was only a moderate cold snap. The kind of storms that delight Canadian Prairie kids. What, then, could have softened up the Aryan supermen?

Three things. Superior Soviet morale, strategy and technical support. Only the last one is the business of this department. But it certainly is of scientific interest to find out how the greatest industrial and military might in all history, geared to a crusade against humanity, has been battered into ruin by a still greater industrial and military power. Technical men are now painfully aware of the fact that the Russian coal, metals, oil and heavy chemicals industries are better than the German. Not only bigger, but better.

To examine the whole enormous blueprint of Soviet technology would require acres of paper. So we'll take a candid view instead. A flashlight picture that will show up one vivid fact in sharp relief against our old background of prejudice and propaganda.

STRANGELY enough, this is a story about cold winds. An amazing scientific blizzard-machine. And it begins back in Napoleon's day. Incidentally, we are not going to bore you with silly comparisons between Napoleon and the Nazis. Bonaparte really did ride through Moscow, whereas Hitler's Elite Guards had to be satisfied with burial plots some distance beyond the suburbs. We become historical only to remind you of Sadi Carnot.

SCIENCE FRONT

Stalin's Other Wintry Wind

BY DYSON CARTER

This French genius founded Thermodynamics. He also drew up plans for defending France with the "Carnot Line," later copied by Maginot with such tragic results. Carnot's greatest work was this; he gave us the mathematical theory of heat engines, making possible the industrial revolution based on steam power. The later invention of internal combustion engines (gasoline and diesel) came directly from Carnot's celebrated "Second Law."

So did your Frigidaire. Your kitchen refrigerator is simply a heat engine in reverse. Here's how:

Swiftly pump up a bicycle tire. The pump gets warm. Do this with a large pump and great force, and the compressed air will get very hot. If you chill this air, and keep pumping in more—using a steel tank of tremendous strength instead of a rubber tire—you'll be on the way to making liquid air. You simply let the cold air, under great pressure, expand suddenly. Extreme cold results. The air condenses to liquid. Just as steam will cool down to water droplets when allowed to escape.

Actually, liquid air machines are very large, costly and dangerous. Because they work at pressures over 3000 pounds to the square inch. But that can't be helped. Carnot's law definitely limits the design of a cold air machine.

Until Stalin's friend Kapitza came along. This young man in the windbreaker is a Soviet Academician, a high title in Red Science. Kapitza will go down in history as

the man who sent Carnot's theory over to the Archives Department, and proceeded to invent a revolutionary machine for making liquid air. This machine, and not the Russian Winter, has frozen the Nazis where it hurts.

Kapitza's outfit is simple in principle. Instead of allowing air to expand with a whoosh, the Russian inventor makes it do work by spinning a turbine. The cooling effect is very much greater. Although the idea is not new, Kapitza's mathematics are. He proved on paper that air under high pressure behaves sometimes like thin steam, sometimes like heavy water. He designed a turbine that works for both gas and liquid. Impossible, of course. Like the Soviet Five Year Plans. But Prof. C. T. Lane of Yale University made a model Kapitza turbine, and it *did* work. Naturally Kapitza passed the model stage years ago.

This turbine actually runs at a speed of *sixty thousand* revolutions per minute. The air howls through it at a speed over *twelve hundred* miles per hour! Twenty minutes after it starts up, it can deliver liquid gases at a temperature of 455 degrees below zero!

The equipment is cheap. It works at safe low pressure (only 150 lbs. per sq. inch). It is one-sixth the size of our liquid air machines of equal output. It costs far less to operate.

All this adds up to a blizzard in Soviet industry. On a vast scale the Russians have built Super-Cold processes, the like of which are quite unknown in any other country.

THE industrial value of liquid air itself is that from it can be obtained cheap oxygen gas, vital in metallurgical and chemical plants. But the Kapitza machine's great advantage lies in other directions. It makes possible the liquefaction of waste gases, such as are thrown

away in blast furnaces and petroleum refineries. By means of entirely new techniques, the Russians are able to work with these super-cold liquefied gases just as our refiners work with crude oils, coal tar, and so on. From mixtures of such "liquid gases" they distill the various pure constituents. And because there are practically unlimited quantities of these waste gases, the Soviets have available stupendous tonnages of hitherto unknown chemical raw materials.

With these materials are being made artificial rubber, synthetic gasoline, textiles, explosives, plastics . . . and what else do you need to exterminate Nazis and Fascists? Name it, and very likely the Russians are making it with the aid of Kapitza's industrial blizzard. The plain fact is that this young Academician who refused to be bound by Carnot's "laws" has given the world an inexhaustible supply of the raw chemicals civilization needs most, for war or peace.

There is a joker in this. Kapitza hasn't really given his discovery to anyone but Joe Stalin and the Commissariat for Heavy Industry. In the rest of the world the big "liquid air trusts" (built by the Linde and Claude interests) feel very foolish. Rather like the London air-raid experts who went to Moscow to organize defence, and came back with better plans than they took over.

It is a very comforting New Year's thought that Stalin's 1200 miles-an-hour super-blizzard is blowing down Hitler's neck and not ours. And this new Soviet development is just a sample, one of the things that puts the twinkle in Joe's eye. It is a pity that Canada still has no contact with the Soviet Union. Our government does not yet recognize the existence of that Republic. A preposterous situation that must be changed in 1942. Russia has more to export now than Communism, as English engineers, scientists and medical men are finding out. When will the official Canadian ostrich pull its head out of the sand? It may be that embargoes and aloofness will work the other way in the not too distant future. Certainly after this war there is going to be a scramble to catch up with Russian research and industry. We have a lot of our own propaganda to hide under the bed, before we begin sending missions to Moscow.

to admit a claim, whether moral or legal, for the total and perpetual banning of any law for the conscription of Canadians for military service outside of Canada is a flat denial of nationhood. We are willing to consider the proposition that conscription can be enacted for eight provinces by the Dominion authority and for Quebec only by (or with the consent of) Quebec; we are not enamored of such a compromise, but we are willing to accept it if the leaders of French-Canadian opinion desire it. But we are not willing to accept the proposition that there is a perpetual ban upon the adoption of conscription for any part of Canada so long as French Canada is unwilling to accept it for French Canada; and that, in plain cold terms, is what M. Laurendeau and all of those who think with him are claiming.

There would be no veto if conscription were abandoned as impossible in Canada because of the opposition of the French-Canadian minority, says M. Laurendeau; "there would, I have been no decision expressed by the country which could be vetoed; out there would, 2—have been a modification of the will of the majority, under the influence of a solid minority. The debate would take place, not in Parliament, but in the conscience of every Anglo-Canadian, who would consent to abstain from voting for a law which a substantial minority opposes with all its strength." The powers of the majority, he adds, have a limit, the limit of what is possible. "The truth is that Mr. Sandwell forgets that we are three million Canadian citizens, and that our capacity as a minority group does not deprive us of our right to influence the policy of the country."

M. LAURENDEAU'S choice of words is careful; is it really a right to "influence" the policy of the country that he is claiming, or a right to control it? But he is clearer in one other sentence. Having described with accuracy the character of the Canadian nation, as a confederation not only of provinces but of races, with a minority ethnic group officially recognized, he continues: "Nothing can be more certain than in such a country the minority must have the right, in matters in which its very life is at stake, to annul the program of the majority." The French word is "infirmier," which is translated in Harrap's Dictionary as meaning to weaken (authority), to weaken or invalidate (evidence), to annul or quash (a judgment), to set aside (a verdict), to cancel (a letter, etc.). And M. Laurendeau will not allow us to use the word "veto"!

This is a declaration that English-speaking Canada has no moral right to conscript Canadians, even if French-Canadians are exempted, for a conflict in which English-speaking Canadians (but not French-Canadians) believe that conscription is necessary for the national safety. This is not merely "influencing" the policy of the country. It does not greatly matter whether it is "vetoing" it. But it is certainly, and in M. Laurendeau's own language, "annulling" it.

THE key to M. Laurendeau's thought is of course to be found in the qualifying phrase: "in matters in which its very life is at stake." French Canada has been convinced, by its own leaders but not without considerable assistance from a certain element in English-speaking Canada, that a conscription law is a blow at the "very life" of the French-Canadian race. In those tragic words, rather than in any argumentation, lies the whole force of M. Laurendeau's article. There are French-Canadians, and very great and notable French-Canadians, who do not hold that view. There are fewer French-Canadians who do hold it than there were a year ago. Let English-speaking Canadians, by patience, by fairness, and above all by demonstrating their own wholehearted loyalty to Canada, help onward that gradual change, until M. Laurendeau is no longer able to speak of the "solid minority" as believing, with him, that conscription means sending Canadians to die wherever "the interests of Britain" call for them.

WEEK TO WEEK

Nullification But Not Veto

BY B. K. SANDWELL

M. ANDRE LAURENDEAU, editor of that extremely able and well-mannered monthly organ of French-Canadian opinion, *L'Action Nationale* of Montreal, dealt last month at considerable length with the point raised by the writer of this column a week or two previously under the title of "The Veto Power of Quebec." The point raised was, as readers will remember, that the claim that conscription must not be imposed upon French Canada without its separate consent amounts to a perpetual veto upon conscription, unless those who maintain it are prepared to provide a formula by which the rest of Canada can impose conscription upon itself without imposing it upon French Canada, leaving French Canada to impose it upon itself if it so desire.

We regret that M. Laurendeau has been unable to accept this view, for his inability to agree with us in this matter causes him to remark that he "used to regard" us as being a liberal and tolerant mind ("que nous regardions comme un esprit libéral et tolérant"), and we attach considerable value to his good opinion of us.

But M. Laurendeau's argument in rebuttal of our point does not convince us at all, and makes us wonder whether it would really convince M. Laurendeau if his mind were not already made up on the point that there must be no conscription in Canada (even if it excludes the province of Quebec) so long as French Canada is unfavorable to it.

HIS argument is based upon an extremely technical definition of the term "veto". That term, he says, is properly applied only to the power vested in an individual or a group of individuals to nullify the decision of a country after that decision has been arrived at by the competent authority. That, it is true, is the specific constitutional sense of the word; but we have naturally never suggested that there is anything in the British North America Act or the unwritten constitution of Great Britain (the two sources of our constitutional relationships) to empower the province of Quebec or the French-Canadian electorate or anybody else to prevent a conscription law or any other law properly passed by Parliament from going into effect. But there is also a general sense to the word "veto," which is defined by the Oxford Dictionary as follows: "A prohibition having for its object or result the prevention of a proposed or intended act." This prohibition is precisely what M. Laurendeau claims the right to interpose, in the name of French Canada, between the proposed or intended act of a parliamentary majority for the adoption of conscription, and the carrying out of that intention.

The prohibition, we hasten to admit, is purely a moral one; but that does not make it the less effective for the total and perpetual prevention of conscription; and the whole point of our contention is that

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is your written wish of how you want your estate distributed. By checking over your plans in it—and early in this New Year is the time to do that—you will learn whether any new obstacle may hamper the early usefulness of your estate.

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We Can Produce More Through Standardization

BY FRANK B. ROBINSON

Questioning the suggestion that the Government's wage-price control policy means that we are reaching the maximum of our energy and man-power and that any further increase in the war effort must come at the expense of the production of goods for civilian use, Mr. Robinson proposes a civilian campaign to increase the efficiency of consumer goods production.

In particular he urges a greater degree of standardization of consumer goods. Is it really necessary to pack flour in so many different-sized containers? Do we have to have so many styles and materials for our clothing? Why not enlist the people of Canada in a crusade for greater efficiency and productiveness?

I CANNOT help recalling how the economists have been saying for years that science and engineering skill have solved the problem of production, that our capacity to produce is almost unlimited, but the difficulty is, they said, how to get purchasing power into the hands of the people. Now, after two short years of war, we are asked to believe that increases in payrolls have already provided too much purchasing power for the quantity of consumer goods available, and price control and rationing are necessary.

We are also asked to believe that we have already arrived at the point where, despite our vast natural resources, we cannot produce any additional quantities of goods for our own use nor for exchange for goods we want from abroad. Well, these things may be. It may be that we are engaged in a mightier war effort than the economists ever dreamed of. It is difficult to prove otherwise. From the mass of figures published regarding our economic activity it is hard to select any that throw light on this question of production for war versus production for domestic consumption, which is, of course, the heart of the problem. But here are some figures that we might look at for a moment, anyway.

The monthly review of the Department of Trade and Commerce gives the following indices, adjusted for seasonal variation, and the base of 100 is the 1935-1939 average.

| | Sep. 1940 | Sep. 1941 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Commodity Producing | 125.3 | 142.8 |
| Commodity Handling | 128.2 | 137.4 |
| Physical Volume of | | |
| Business | 130.1 | 149.7 |
| Industrial Production | 148.6 | 171.2 |
| Manufacturing | 148.6 | 185.9 |
| Producers' Goods | 155.9 | 165.8 |
| Consumers' Goods | 105.5 | 134.7 |

Just by way of explanation, I might mention that the first two items above are based on income from these sources, the third speaks for itself, while the last three are part of a breakdown of, and included in, the index of Industrial Production.

It should be borne in mind that these figures cover our economy as a whole, and there are no figures available that give a split-up of war production and civilian use. Even the item of "Consumers' Goods" includes immense supplies of food and clothing, etc., to the army, navy and air force.

It will be noted that after twelve months of war we had stepped up our economic activity in varying degrees from 25 to 35 per cent, and that by September, 1941, our gains were not only so rapid as for the first twelve months. The one significant exception is Consumers' Goods which only showed a gain of 5.5 per cent in September, 1940, but increased more rapidly in the second year of war to 29.7 per cent. This would seem to indicate that public buying did not get under way as quickly as production for war, and, of course, government buying of consumers' goods may not have been so heavy at first.

JUST to round out our story we should, perhaps, now also take a look at figures of employment. At the moment of writing, the latest available information is as at July 1st, 1941. (There's an awful time-lag in published statistics.)

Adjusted for seasonal variation,

and based on 1926 as 100, the index figure for employment as at July 1st, 1941, was 154.6, the highest on record to date. It may not be wise to attempt to compare this figure, based on 1926, with the figures we have for general economic activity at September, 1941, which are based on the 1935-1939 average. If we attempt to do so we should bear in mind that economic activity generally had increased from 1926 to the beginning of the war by around 25 per cent. In any case, it is reasonable to suggest that the increase through machine production should be more rapid than the increase in man-power used.

Now, having looked at a few figures, can we arrive at any conclusion? Should we then say, "All is well, more and more people are being set to work, production of war goods and consumer goods is increasing; the government is exercising the necessary control; we will now tighten our belts and await the next step, rationing"? Should we say this? This is about as far as public opinion seems to go, but is it enough?

UNDER pressures far greater than any we are likely to experience here, the people of Britain have accepted government rationing, price-control, etc., as quite necessary measures. But in other emergencies they have set us an example which we might well take note of in regard to our own lesser problems. Can we ever forget how the men of Britain left the quiet beaches and paddled out in row boats to the "hell of Dunkirk" to bring home their fighting forces? Do we not all know that when bombs began to fall on the towns and cities of England, men and women, with a minimum of authority and instruction but with a maximum of courage and initiative, did the jobs they didn't know how to do? It was not the government that was taking action, it was the people.

Are we in Canada less able than the people of Britain? Do we lack initiative? Must we always wait for the government to take action?

Assuming that the government's wage-price control policy is based on the idea that we are reaching the maximum of our energy and man-power, and any increase in the war effort must come at the expense of the production of consumer goods



Major-General E. W. Sanson, D.S.O. General Officer Commanding the 5th Canadian (Armored) Division which just recently arrived in England.

for civilian use, what is there for the people to do?

Well, they could inquire whether the production of consumer goods is being carried on as efficiently as is possible. There are such things as rationalization and standardization. I do not mean that phase of rationalization that concerns itself with the closing down of inefficient plants (strange what a scarcity-creating complex we have, that I have to immediately think of this phase). The idea would be to arrange for plants that are inefficient, through the handling of too many varied lines, to effect exchanges with other plants, engaged in similar activity, so that each plant would obtain higher efficiency by a reduction of the variety of its output. Such improvements are not easy to achieve under normal competitive conditions, except through mergers, but as a patriotic endeavor, why not?

FOLLOWING along behind rationalization, and closely allied with it, comes standardization. "Standardization," an economist summarizes, "increases the efficiency of labor, lowers costs, reduces prices, reduces inventories, cuts overhead and releases productive energies for other channels of effort." Isn't that what we want?

Take a look at the variety of brands and sizes of goods on the shelves of the corner grocer. Is this variety necessary for our health and comfort in wartime? For example, take flour, one of the simplest of products, and one of the simplest of manufacturing processes. Ask the flour miller why it is necessary to pack in 3½, 5, 7, 10, 14 and 28 pound packages. He can't tell you why, but he does find it an expensive nuisance.

Think of the clothing and allied trades, what scope for standardization there? We'd probably need a dictator if we started to do anything that might be interfering with milady fashion. Even here, with discretion and diplomacy, a lot might be accomplished. Surely there are thousands of ways in the great stream of consumer goods, which we shall continue to use even in wartime, in which improved production and distribution could be secured had we the will to do it.

Yes, it requires just that, the will to do it. But why not? The war effort must continue to grow in magnitude. Already there is talk of conscription of man-power for war industry. More than ever will there be the need for greater efficiency in non-war economic activity.

NO FOE has as yet laid hands upon any part of our natural resources. Enormous, practically unlimited, they stand ready to be drawn upon for our use in quantities limited only by our capacity. The figures quoted above show gratifying increases in production since the beginning of the war, but they are not overwhelming, we should be able to go still further. We may be reaching the peak in available electrical energy and in available man-power, but increased, tremendously increased, production can still be obtained by efficiency methods, by rationalization, by standardization.

Individual effort along this line by producers, manufacturers and distributors could accomplish a great deal. But given the right publicity, with a clear and convincing explanation of the necessity for a national movement toward rationalization and standardization, the people of Canada could be enlisted in a crusade for efficiency. It could be the greatest patriotic endeavor yet undertaken by the Canadian people, and could easily spread and give impetus to the war effort itself.

The work itself would naturally have to be done by the technicians and business experts, and would probably require to be initiated by the manufacturers themselves. It could be started by a meeting of representatives of the Manufacturers' Association, Boards of Trade, and Labor. (It would be good for capital and labor to meet together without having to argue about wage rates

and union recognition.) Out of this could be formed a central committee conducting a nation-wide survey through regional committees set up from coast to coast. On these regional committees could be the local representatives of manufacturers, trade and labor, service clubs and consumer representation by housewives. (It would be interesting to hear a housewife telling a manufacturer what she thought of his product.) These regional committees, holding campaign meetings to publicize the efficiency idea, would soon be flooding

the central committee with information and suggestion.

Such a survey would, undoubtedly, bring to light a multitude of ways in which improvement could be effected. Also, with the public behind the idea, wide-sweeping changes could be effected which otherwise might not have been dared for fear of public disapproval. There is...

But why go on? It is not a blueprint of action that we desire to give here. What we hope to do is to plant the germ of an idea that may result in action.

Your best way to fight Pneumonia

PNEUMONIA often attacks without warning. Usually, however, it is preceded by a common cold, influenza, or other infection of the breathing passages. So, it is wise to



Avoid exposure to chilling and fatigue

take good care of yourself whenever you have a common cold. Catch these infections early, and do not let them drag along until they become serious.

Today, particularly, this disease may endanger not only your personal health, but also the efficiency of our war production. Individual good health is vital for a nation at war.

When a cold hangs on, and you feel generally miserable and feverish, be especially cautious. Avoid exposure to chilling, and particularly fatigue, late hours and overeating. The two safest and sanest steps to take are: 1. Go to bed; 2. Call your doctor.

The first sign of pneumonia is generally a severe chill followed by fever. Even more definite



Dress the children warmly

symptoms are coughing, pain in side, thick, rust-colored sputum, and heavy breathing. Usually these signs are not just forerunners. Generally they indicate actual pneumonia.

The pneumonia death rate has been reduced over fifty percent in the past three years. Nevertheless, the first essential for successful treatment still is early diagnosis. This permits the prompt use of the powerful new sulfa drugs when the physician (and only the physician) prescribes them; it makes possible early determination of the type of pneumonia, and use of serums if advisable.



If a cold hangs on, go to bed... and call a doctor!

The difference between a quick cure and a long, serious, perhaps fatal, illness depends upon getting a doctor—not tomorrow, but immediately. Given the chance to treat more pneumonia cases early, doctors and nurses can still further reduce pneumonia fatalities. By calling the doctor early and getting nursing care, you can help him to use more successfully the weapons of modern science.

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The Lifeguards of the R.A.F.

BY ARTHUR NETTLETON

Watching over Britain's pilots as they sweep across the Channel is the Air-Sea Rescue Service.

A highly efficient and complex organization, the Air-Sea Rescue Service has written a new phrase into air communications: "... But the pilot is safe."

DRAMA—stark, thrilling, breath-taking—lies behind a simple short phrase that is frequently broadcast in these days. "... But the pilot of one is safe." Sometimes, of course, the number mounts gratifyingly, and it is good to know that not one but several British airmen have been rescued from the sea, after they have bailed out or been forced down.

For several months now, Britain has had a special branch of air and naval enterprise concerned solely with such work, and actually the rescuing of ten fliers in a single day does not now constitute a record for this most modern branch of Britain's combined sea and air warfare, the Air-Sea Rescue Service.

This organization is a direct result of the current conditions of the R.A.F. offensive, conditions which entail many flights and combats over the sea as well as above the earth. The rescue service has become increasingly necessary as the aerial battleline has been thrust away from Britain to Germany and Northern France. The organization will grow increasingly more valuable with the progressive widening of this offensive area.

But how is the job of saving airmen from the sea organized, and how does the scheme operate in practice? It is a masterpiece of co-operation and co-ordination. Every police station near the coast of Britain is included in the arrangements. Every coastguard station figures in the plan. Every civilian within sight of the sea may play a part—is, indeed, encouraged to do so, for speedy notification that the rescue service is needed must always be the foremost factor for success.

Radio, the lifeboat service, and the Merchant Navy—these also have their roles to play. Particularly on the South and South-East coasts of Britain, alert eyes and keen ears remain ever-ready to set the wheels of the rescue service in operation.

Its equipment consists of a considerable fleet of fast motor launches, fully provided with all the necessities for sea rescue work, and manned by crews specially qualified for the job.

Control Centre

These vessels are stationed at ports and in harbors all along the British coastline, and are kept ready for instant action. Britain is also ringed by a series of control offices, each in direct communication with the headquarters that occupy a site which, for the present, must be nameless.

In addition, inward lines of communication radiate from the numerous observation posts to these control centres. There are even "flying observation posts"—aircraft detailed to seek disabled R.A.F. machines and locate airmen in the sea.

The launches have a speed of 45 knots, but they are far bigger than an ordinary speedboat. Each is manned by a crew of ten, and is built to weather heavy seas. There are bunks for six rescued airmen, hot water is always available, and there are plentiful supplies of warm blankets and hot water bottles, as well as stimulants and other aids to the resuscitation of the half-drowned. Oxygen apparatus and (in some instances) "iron lung" equipment is carried.

The Navy's Part

The captain and crew are specially trained, their tuition including complete instruction in the use of the foregoing equipment. In addition, these men are skilled in treating ordinary injuries, for it must not be overlooked that the rescued men may be wounded, or that the impact with the sea may have injured them.

The crews manning the launches are R.A.F. personnel, though the Service is under the combined control of the R.A.F. and the Navy. Without naval assistance, the Air-Sea Rescue Service (as it is officially called) would be unable to function with full success.

The Fleet—and the Merchant Navy too—assist by providing, in effect,

a supplementary fleet of rescue vessels, additional to the highspeed launches. The Admiralty, being aware of the position of every warship and merchant vessel under its control, is often able to send a ship that happens to be in the vicinity, to pick up a crashed flier. This happy circumstance most often arises in the English Channel, where convoys are frequently sailing.

Even submarines can occasionally play a part. More than once a crashed pilot of the R.A.F. has been astonished to see an underwater craft coming to the surface in order to pick him up, just when rescue seemed very remote!

Painted Yellow

All the Air-Sea rescue launches have their deck surfaces painted yellow, as it has been found that this is the color most readily visible against a sea background. Unofficially, the color has now become generally recognized as one denoting a rescue vessel; but because the Nazis do not always regard it as such, the launches also carry guns fore and aft.

Every pilot or member of a flying crew in the R.A.F. is now trained in making use of the rescue apparatus carried by British bombers and fighters. Until the early summer of 1941, it was not thought practical for fighter pilots to be equipped with a rubber dinghy, and only bomber planes were so equipped. Now, however, even the lone pilot is provided with one.

Previously, the standard equipment for solo fliers was the "Mae West" jacket. But, though this was capable of keeping a man afloat, it did little to combat the menace of prolonged exposure to icy water. Moreover, the Mae West jacket was virtually invisible except from directly above.

The new idea is known as the dinghy cushion. It is only 15 inches square and 3 inches thick when deflated and folded, and it can therefore be attached to the parachute. Inflated in ten seconds, by means of a carbon-dioxide flask which is carried, the cushion will support 400 lbs. weight.

There is an auxiliary hand-valve, a telescopic bailing bucket, two rubber paddles, emergency rations, cigarettes, and flares. Like the rescue launches, these dinghy cushions are painted bright yellow, so that they can be easily seen.

That, then, is the organization and its equipment. It is a scheme formulated and operated with speed as its keynote. When news that the pilot or crew of a plane need rescuing is received at the Air-Sea Rescue Service headquarters, details of the time, the estimated distance from the shore, and the direction are immediately passed on by 'phone to the launch base nearest the scene.

The S-O-S may have come from one or more of the observation posts, or the radio operator of the crashed plane may have been able to send out a message for help. Possibly, a civilian may have seen the machine descending on to the sea, or may have spotted one or more airmen coming down by parachute. At night, clusters of lights shot from Verey pistols may constitute the S-O-S.

Within a few moments of the receipt of the information, a launch is racing out to sea. It may be accompanied by a reconnaissance plane, which will assist in the search and give radio instructions to the captain of the launch.

Daring Deeds

From the headquarters, the Admiralty will also be questioned, to ascertain whether any vessel that might effect a rescue is in the vicinity.

Daring sweeps almost to the beaches of Nazi-occupied France have been made by the intrepid men who serve aboard the rescue launches. They have gone out many times in seas so rough that the swamping of their vessel seemed inevitable.

But both the men and their ships are tough. Scouring the English Channel while "dog fights" are being fought overhead is nothing new to them. By flouting all risks, they have brought back to Britain many airmen



The Air-Sea Rescue Service pulls a British aviator out of the Channel after he had been shot down in a dog fight. He has been floating in what is called a dinghy cushion which "is only 15 inches square and 3 inches thick when folded and ... can therefore be attached to the parachute. Inflated in 10 seconds by means of a carbon-dioxide flask which is carried, the cushion will support a weight of four hundred pounds."

who would otherwise have had a watery grave.

There is the authentic case of one of these launches patrolling near Brest, while Blenheims and Hurricanes pressed home a series of attacks upon the Scharnhorst. Defying the dangers, the vessel waited until the British machines had finished their job and were heading for home. But a horde of Messerschmitts followed, and a fight to the death began between several of the Nazi planes and a Blenheim.

Spitfires roared to the rescue, and one of these fighters tore after three Me's, accounting for two of them before falling victim to a fourth Nazi "wasp" that emerged from a cloud.

The Spitfire pilot baled out as his machine spiraled towards the French

coast. It crashed on the cliffs, while the airman himself dropped into the sea barely two miles from the shore.

But already the Air-Sea rescue launch was hurtling towards him. He was dragged aboard almost before he realized what was happening, and another British fighter-pilot lived to fly and fight again—no doubt with renewed zest.

Though the Air-Sea Rescue is a product of 1941, it has already had sufficient experience to produce new ideas that will help its operation. One improvement is the substitution of a rescue net in place of the ordinary rope ladder.

"The Pilot is Safe"

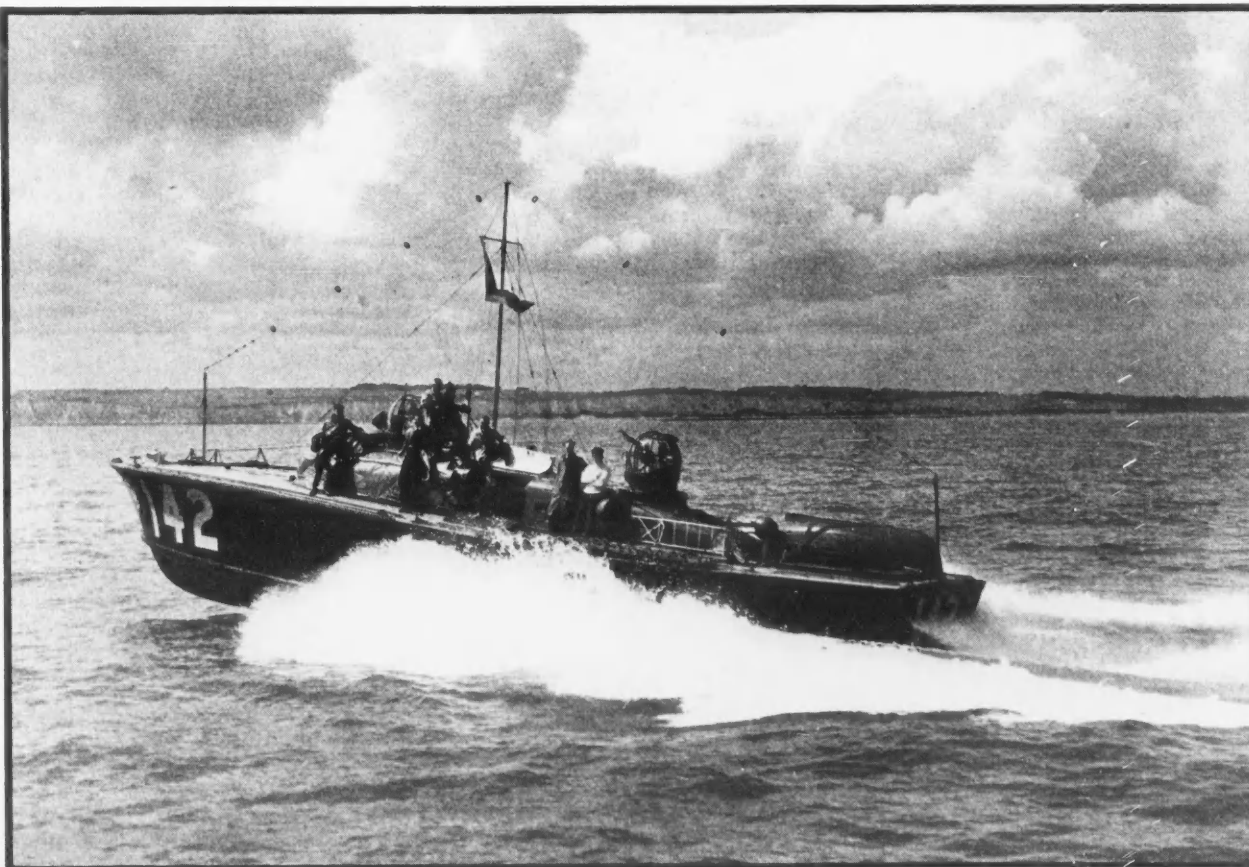
The net, virtually several ladders fastened together side by side, enables three or four members of the crew to work together in hauling a semi-conscious airman from the water. It is hung over the side of the launch, and it can also be used more easily than a ladder in rough seas.

Britain's combined air-and-sea rescue organization has not the backing of Geneva Conventions, such as that afforded to ordinary Red Cross ships, yet even the Nazis have tacitly acknowledged that it merits such recognition. They have sometimes broadcast S-O-S messages on the Red Cross wavelength, giving the position of a "sea-crashed" Nazi plane, and have asked that this British rescue service be sent to pick up the survivors!

Nazi airmen have, in fact, been taken from the sea by the British rescue launches, but the real purpose of the organization is national rather than international. It is British-conceived, British-manned, and British-operated, and is intended to relieve Coastal Command (the branch of the R.A.F. hitherto responsible for air-sea rescue work) of an onerous duty.

More important still, it is helping in no small way to beat the Nazis. "... But the pilot is safe" means that a trained British airman has been saved to continue the fight against German aggression.

There is the moral aspect, too. Unlike the men of the Luftwaffe, the men of the R.A.F. know that disaster to their plane over the sea does not dash all hopes of their reaching land. If rescue is humanly possible, it will be attempted. And thanks to the intrepid members of the Air-Sea Rescue Service, the chances of being saved are becoming much brighter.



A launch of the Air-Sea Rescue Service on patrol. "The launches have a speed of 45 knots, but they are far bigger than an ordinary speedboat. Each is manned by a crew of ten, and is built to weather heavy seas. There are bunks for six rescued airmen, hot water is always available, and there are

plentiful supplies of warm blankets and hot water bottles, as well as stimulants and other aids to the resuscitation of the half-drowned. Oxygen apparatus and (in some instances) "iron lung" equipment is carried. The captain and crew are specially trained ... in the use of the ... equipment."

THE HITLER WAR

Axis Plans and Allied Counter-Plans

LAST week was Allied conference week, in Washington, Moscow, Chungking and Singapore. Mr. Churchill's appearance at the White House and his speech in the U.S. Senate Chamber drew the spotlight. But a conference between Eden and Stalin on British and Russian war and post-war plans, which London authorities declared to be hardly less important, was carried through in Moscow. Another event which would have taken the headlines ordinarily was Wavell's trip to Chungking to confer with Chiang Kai-shek and the American representatives there. Finally, there were Anglo-Dutch staff talks in Singapore.

It would be glossing over things to assert that Allied views on the grand strategy of the war were now unified, and the diverse efforts brought together into one great and irresistible stream. But sober American journalists like Arthur Krock of the *New York Times* have most enthusiastic things to say of what Mr. Churchill's visit accomplished. Krock quotes a person who attended the conferences as declaring that Churchill's presence acted as a powerful catalyzing agent. "One pot is now boiling where two were simmering," Winston's "unparalleled" equipment for such a task includes a gift for getting at the heart of a problem, and for putting first things first.

"The political community which centres in Congress was left in no doubt that what Mr. Churchill says is true; that he glosses over no hard or dismal fact; that as an ally and a statesman he can be depended on wholly. This impression has swept away a whole fifth column and sent to silence a host of Quislings."

Broad View of War

Whatever Churchill's arguments may have had to do with it, it was plain by last weekend that Washington was taking a broad view of the war, and not concerned primarily with the attacks on her own bases in the Pacific. All the responsible Washington flack-batches which I have seen stress that authorities there recognize Germany as the principal enemy, and believe that once she is defeated Japan's defeat will follow as a matter of course. Mr. Churchill's plain statement in his press conference that Singapore would be defended until an Allied counter-offensive could be organized sounded as though he had found agreement in Washington that its defence was more important than that of the Philippines.

The broader effect of Mr. Churchill's magnificent speech to the members of Congress may be very great, placing the various developments of the war in perspective, as it did, and

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

steadying American opinion for a strong pull towards the goal of victory in '43. Some had been depressed by talk of "a long, hard war". Others had been carried away by the German retreat in Russia and the dismissal of Brauchitsch into optimistic belief that the Reich was cracking already. Mr. Churchill fixed their minds on '43. Aside from the correctness of this forecast, it is probably the one which will secure the maximum effort from the American people.

Canada remained officially inarticulate during these great doings, and there was even a story that our government, which has never displayed any discernible positive war policy of its own, was insisting on separate representation on the Allied Council of Strategy. But the people will have put this straight and assured Mr. Churchill that what we mainly want is a more vigorous part in the war, before this reaches the reader. If we have a good strategical brain who would be permitted by Ottawa to make positive suggestions in an Allied Council, then all the better.

Australia is Frank

Australia, on the other hand, came out with a surprising blast by Prime Minister Curtin. He was apparently perturbed by the emphasis in Washington dispatches that the Pacific theatre of war was subordinate to the European. This he bluntly denied, and asserted that Australia would concert her policy primarily with the United States and Russia. There will be more heard of this.

Summing up the Allied policy talks, it is likely that at Washington the whole field of Anglo-American naval dispositions was covered; that general agreement was reached on the proportion of U.S. arms which would be sent in the next few months to Singapore and the Netherlands Indies, Russia, the Middle East and Britain; and that the question of when and where an American expeditionary force of armored troops and air squadrons could be sent was at least opened.

In Moscow, questions of where Hitler would move next, of joint action to meet him should it be through Turkey, of Russian counter-offensive plans for this winter and next spring, and what diversion Britain could make in Western Europe, must have shared the agenda with discussion of political and territorial questions, indicated by the presence of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. In Chungking, defence of Burma, now in Wavell's hands, and of the Burma Road, in which American volunteer air squadrons are now taking part at Rangoon and along the upper road, must have been discussed. In Singapore the Dutch and British had urgent problems of how to meet the Japanese offensive now being spread into Sumatra and Borneo, and due to burst over them with increased violence should the Philippines fall soon.

There is the vast field of war, as it spreads before us at the beginning of this new year. Let us pause for a moment to draw confidence from the results we have achieved already, in the fight with the once overwhelming German air might; in the Battle of the Atlantic, in which Germany has enjoyed advantages she never dreamed of in the last war; in Libya, where we have met a small German army on equal terms at last and decisively defeated it; and most of all, in Russia, where Germany's main weapon, her hitherto invincible army, has met colossal failure and serious defeat. Hitler may launch new attacks. But whether by land, sea or air, the shadow of these defeats will hang over his efforts, and his losses hamper them.

This brings us once more to the question: what will Hitler do next? For a number of reasons, because of

his temperament and the German military doctrine of the offensive, to retrieve his great defeat and prestige loss in Russia, and to anticipate the arrival of American forces on the European battlefield, it is evident that he must strike a powerful new blow soon. All the signs point to the Mediterranean.

British military writers such as Cyril Falls and Oliver Stewart insist that large German air forces are being concentrated in Southern Italy, Sicily, Greece and Crete. The London *Times* Istanbul correspondent wrote in detail in early December of the preparations in Bulgaria. The Germans, he said, have established a sort of "state within a state" in a 20- to 30-mile strip within the former Greek frontier opposite Turkish Thrace. Their marines occupy the entire Bulgarian Black Sea coast. The port of Burgas, nearest to the Bosphorus, is being rapidly developed as a submarine and air base.

The Bulgarian military authorities are gradually losing all control of their frontier facing Turkey. "All the airfields—most of them built during the summer, all the key positions, all the anti-aircraft batteries, artillery posts and munitions stores are controlled exclusively by Germans. . . . Inland roads, bridges and tunnels are being strengthened, widened and prepared for heavy traffic. . . . It is the same old story, a skeleton German military machine is almost ready. Only tanks and infantry are lacking. But there is no doubt in Sofia that the attack is coming next spring unless Hitler completely changes his plans. . . . General mobilization is being prepared for next February for a certainty. . . . Dr. Filov, the Prime Minister, himself said in a speech last week: "Bulgaria is waiting with enthusiasm to do her duty."

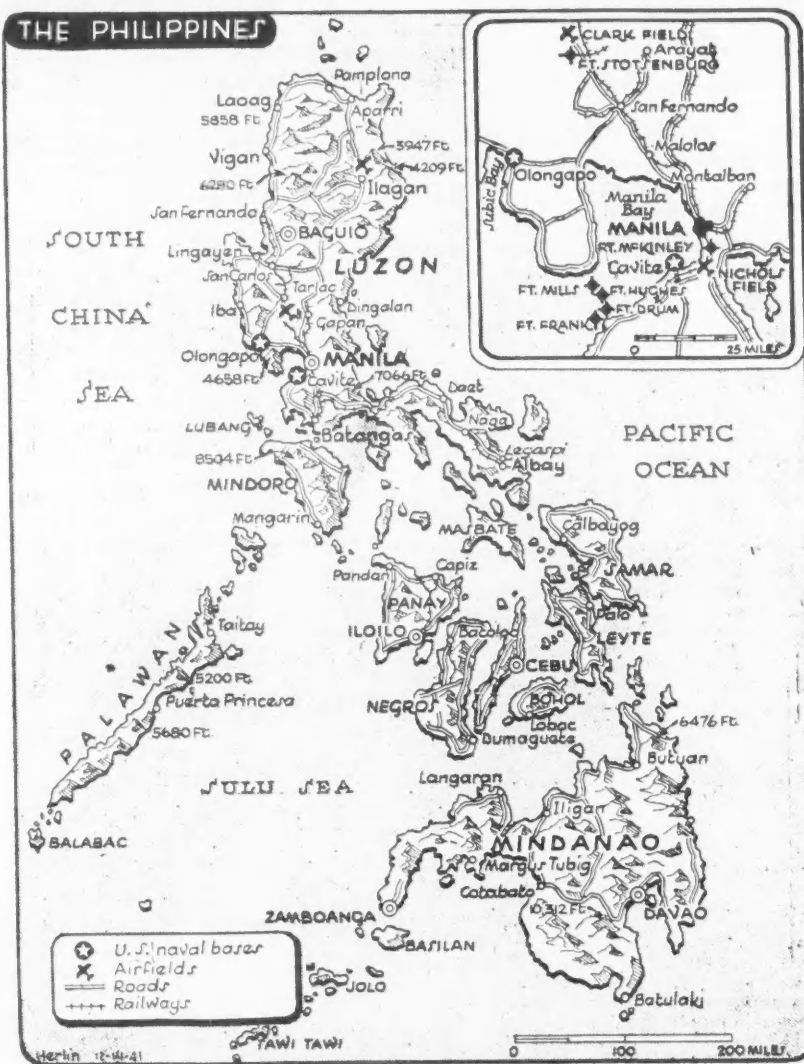
By using Bulgarian troops against their "favorite enemy" Hitler may hope to cancel out Turkish military power. Still, an offensive through Anatolia towards Suez and the Persian Gulf would require a powerful German army, surely half a dozen armored divisions and 20 to 30 of German infantry. If Hitler is to undertake such a drive, with the threat of a British landing in Western Europe greater than ever, the conquered peoples more restive, and complementary moves into Spain and North Africa making their demands for troops, then some or all of the forces for it must come from the Russian front.

Russia Can't Be Left

The Soviets are going to have something to say about that. And it is reported that Brauchitsch insisted that Russian counter-offensive power was such that Germany's whole attention ought to be given to guarding the homeland. Was Hitler's introduction to his appeal for winter clothing for the troops in Russia, "The Fatherland is in no danger, except from air attack," an answer to this official military view? In any case, if the Russians cannot tie down sufficient German forces to prevent the launching of the new venture, they may at least spoil the cherished German plan for controlling the Crimea and turning it into an "aircraft-carrier in the middle of the Black Sea."

After suspending offensive operations everywhere else on the Russian front, the Germans have continued costly assaults on Sevastopol. Plainly they fear the use to which the Soviets might put naval and air bases here, in attacking the seaward flank of their Turkish drive, and in particular the oil refineries at Ploesti (the largest of which, Unirea, was destroyed last July), the oil port of Constanza, and the oil supply line which the Germans may have planned from Constanza to the Turkish port of Samsun.

Nothing in the whole field of the war, I think, holds out such possibilities as the bombing of Germany's



Washington never quite made up its mind whether the Philippines could be held, and now, although General MacArthur has conducted an able defence with such resources as he had, appears to have resigned itself to the temporary loss of the archipelago. The Japanese are now bearing strongly against Manila from north, south and east, the badly blitzed Philippine air force having been unable to prevent mass landings. The occupation of Davao in the extreme south contains a threat to Borneo.

—Map courtesy New York Times.

Roumanian oil supplies. Sevastopol is twice as near as Cyprus for the job, and the Russians have shown more inclination for it than our command. But if Sevastopol cannot be held, a base for 4-engined bombers will have to be established on Cyprus. On this and several other counts, Cyprus might be an early German objective in a Mediterranean offensive.

Another decided possibility is a mass attack by air and sea against Malta, thorn in the side of any German operations in the Central Mediterranean and support point for a British advance to Tripoli, or invasion of Tunisia, Sicily or Italy. In contrast to Crete, however, the A-A defences on Malta are considered to be among the strongest in the world. (Brest is ranked close behind.)

An attempt to reinforce and save the remainder of Rommel's Army is reported from French sources in Tunisia to be under way already; and it may be noted that the latest RAF communiqués tell of bombing enemy transport moving eastward from Tripoli. The Paris lackey press clamors impatiently for Vichy to "make up its mind" about North Africa, and "fulfill the agreement on collaboration", presumably concerning the Vichy Fleet, reached between Pétain and Goering just previous to the German defeats in Russia and Libya and the American entry into the war. Apparently these latter have not been without their effect on the Men of Vichy, half-concerned for the million and three-quarter French prisoners in Nazi hands, and half-concerned for their own anti-democratic schemes and their own hides. Reports persist of German troop movements through Occupied France, and even of their secret passage across the Spanish frontier.

I have suggested before the pattern into which I would expect these various moves to fall. First, the reinforcement of Rommel, which cannot wait. Then simultaneous moves into Spain and Tunisia, to tightly close the Mediterranean route against us. Next the setting of a submarine and aerial threat to our alternative round-Africa supply route. Finally, after the reconstitution of the threat to Suez from Libya, would come the

main drive through Turkey, preceded or accompanied by a terrific blitz against our warships and bases in the Mediterranean. This climax might be deferred until March.

But Hitler may have a different pattern or a more urgent timetable, and almost certainly will have some ideas not included among the above. However he may juggle them, I do not believe that he can make his pattern spell victory. A year ago, seven months ago, and Hitler might have struck a blow here which would have lengthened the war by many years—especially if the Japs had struck at the same time. Today it is too late to win anything more than temporary and too-costly successes, and spread out his forces so to make them still more vulnerable to our counter-blow.

Japan Sprawls Out

The Japanese prospect is curiously the same. They are in great haste to wipe out our advanced bases and hamper our counter-offensive while grabbing the exploitable resources of Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies. The elimination of Manila, after Hong Kong, and capture of bases in North Borneo and Sarawak would give them control of the entire perimeter of the China Sea, excepting part of Malaya.

They are pressing their attack furiously against the latter, and have apparently done better than was expected in either London or Singapore. Hence the removal of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham. Nevertheless, there are signs of stiffening in our position in Malaya, and we are at last getting in some aerial counter-blows. So far, it must be said that only the Dutch air force, which did not suffer in the initial Japanese blitz, has done what was expected of the ABCD air power in countering Japanese landings. Infantry and artillery reinforcements must be reaching Malaya from India already, and air reinforcements may be expected from the United States within a few weeks. It ought to be possible to hold Singapore, and when our counter-offensive does sally out from this fortress it will meet a Japan prodigiously sprawled out.



Because matches are scarce in England, the Croydon Gas Company has installed a gas jet lighter outside its showrooms. Here a grateful pipe smoker gets a light from a jet.

U.S. Scene

Senators Squirm

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

Washington, D.C.

MORBID curiosity is one of the uglier graces bestowed upon humankind, and I regret to announce that your Washington correspondent is rather well supplied with this venomous strain. I am now inclined to believe my mother when she tells me I used to ignore the tinkling notes of my first music box and preferred to hear the groan of my nursemaid as I clunked her on the head with it.

For there I was last week, one of the 2,000 fortunates admitted to the Senate chamber in the Capitol to hear the historic address of Winston Churchill. And while most of the other 1,999 persons glued their eyes on the Prime Minister and revelled in the warmth and thrill of this vast occasion, I kept my gaze firmly fixed on Senators Wheeler, Nye and Shipstead, and I cackled inwardly as they were beset by the tortures of their own making.

Lorton K. Wheeler was a picture to behold. His face was a cross between puzzled Mickey Rooney and an exiled Napoleon. He looked intently upon the stocky little figure on the rostrum, the meanwhile chewing viciously on an unlighted cigar. And as the cheers mounted to the roof and swirled about the girders he visited dire punishment on the innocent Havana Leaf between his teeth. He was not happy.

Gerald P. Nye wore the look of mingled surprise and shock of one who has just been awakened by a pail of cold water. His eyes were as wide open as a blackface Eddie Cantor's and he sat as though impaled on his chair by a large tack. He was

LAMENT FOR EUROPA

O HERS are miseries beyond a name!
No history has ever known this loss,
Never a Christ has carried such a cross,
Not since the living slime a man became.

That mellow mind, that temple of
her fame,
Those hallowed lands, and all her rich
estate,
We merged in death-cry, desperate
and late;—
Wing entreaties that escape the
flame.

making the headlines in the Western
sun.

e well-bred democratic church-bell
 tolls—
 Papa's dying, Europe is undone! . .
 mate our nickels, lend our fol-de-
 rols,
 measure our sympathy with Gallup
 polls
 Papa's dying, Europe is undone!

LEO CON.

as a wooden Indian, and only when the Senate rose to give the Home Minister a standing ovation Mr. Nye bestir himself to cough. He did this mechanically. All the fury and futility of the isolationist cause was written in the face of Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota. He was handsome, gray-maned head, neck up straight and defiant from broad shoulders. His mouth was set to caricature proportions and his face was flushed a deep red. He did not move a muscle throughout the Home Minister's speech.

These were the gentlemen I watched as the rest of the Senate listened and reacted to every inflection of Mr. Churchill's voice. Somehow I enjoyed watching these hardened souls. Nor was my morbid curiosity completely satisfied. I regretted that Charles Lindbergh wasn't in the chamber and I kept wondering how he was enjoying the twitching atmosphere before a radio in his New Jersey retreat.

All in all, I had a glorious time in the Himmler tradition. And even as

I admitted the unworthiness of my exhilaration, I was not bothered. Perhaps I am just a wretch.

Mingling in the halls of the Capitol that afternoon, I was convinced that the historic importance of Mr. Churchill's speech will lie, not in his lucid exposition of the war situation, but in the foundations he set for post-war unity between the British Commonwealth and the American nation. He captured the minds as well as the emotions of the vast

majority of his listeners. He broke the back of the Anglophobe bloc in Congress.

Not much, perhaps, will be remembered years hence of what Mr. Churchill said about the Libyan campaign or the Russian victories or the extent of the armament necessary to win the war. In the broad sweep of time these are details which will fade out between the lines of history.

What will be remembered is that Winston Churchill on that day

cleared the ground for the great new structure of human society.

Outside of making the speech, Mr. Churchill did three things which endeared him to the American people . . . (1) He gave Senator Wheeler a very special handshake and said it was "a real privilege and pleasure" to meet him; (2) On hearing that the wife of Senator McFarland was ill, he insisted on speaking with her over the telephone; and (3) When he

saw the thousands waiting outside the Capitol to catch a glimpse of him, he told his hosts he wanted "to thank them for waiting" and he strode down to the edge of the police lines so that the people could get a good look at him. A *Time* commentator observed that the British could now dispense with their entire press service in the United States. One visit a year by Mr. Churchill can do more than two years of press releases.



*The Coast of France—the coast of France,
how near!*

*Drawn almost into frightful neighborhood.
A span of waters; yet what power is there,
What mightiness for evil and for good!*

—Wardsworth.

LOCKHEED HUDSON COASTAL PATROL: Sea birds of the R. A. F., Lockheed Hudsons live up to the motto of the Coastal Command—"I seek my prey in the waters." Hundreds are in service over the coast of Britain. The Albatross and the Bismarck are first picked from Lockheed aircraft, one of which also made the first capture of a U-boat from the air. Thompson parts contribute to Lockheed reliability.

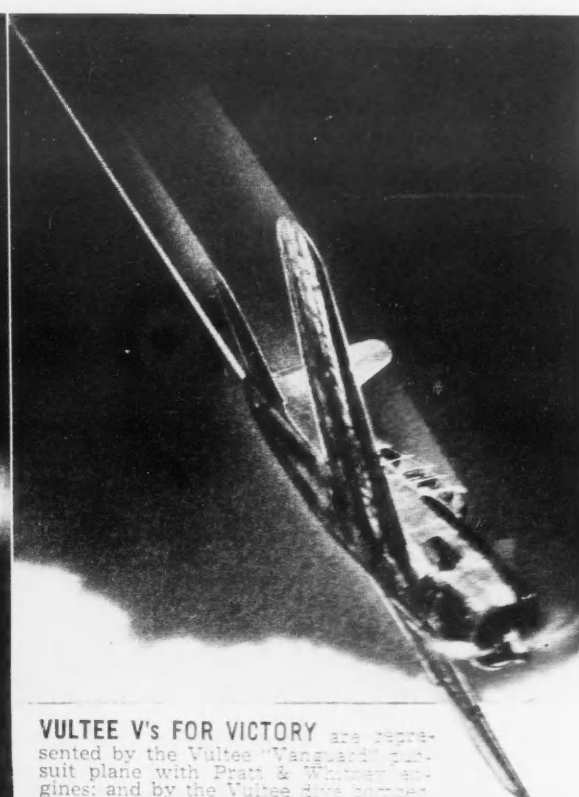
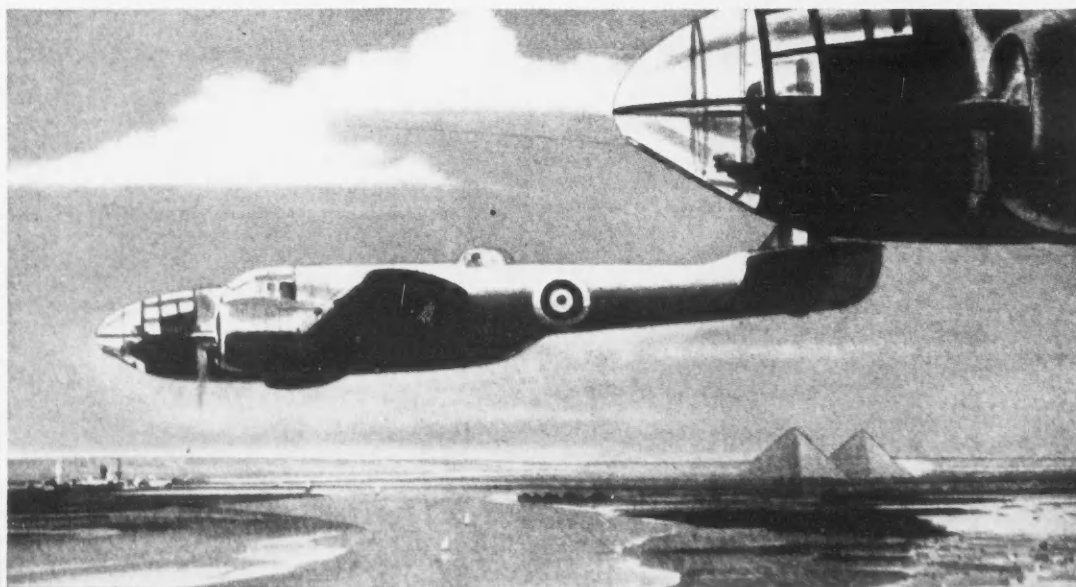
PREVIEW-1942

A YEAR of set-backs was predicted for 1941. A year of come-backs is the forecast for 1942 as production of bombers and fighters heads "for the blue". From the arsenal of Democracy, swarms of aircraft such as Kittyhawks, Airacobras and Havocs will take their place beside Hurricanes, Spitfires and Beaufighters to sustain the cause of freedom. Today, "the front line runs through

CYCLONES OVER THE NILE: Powered with Wright Cyclone engines, the new Martin "Baltimores" designed to meet R. A. F. tactical requirements, are roaring over the battlefronts of

the factories"—eighteen workers are needed at the machines per fighting man, compared with two during the last war. Aircraft engine production, now 5,000 per month, has an objective of 150,000 per year. In turning out many of the eight thousand parts such a motor requires, each Thompson craftsman has a keen sense of personal responsibility—and is playing his part in the Battle of Production at top speed and skill.

North Africa, in service with the army of the Nile. Martin has answered Democracy's call with all-out production and rely on Thompson parts to meet the test of aerial desert warfare.



VULTEE V's FOR VICTORY are represented by the Vultee Vanguard pursuit plane with Pratt & Whitney engines; and by the Vultee Vanguard christened the "Vengeance" of the British Air Ministry. Streamlined engineering methods coupled with increased production techniques have upped production tenfold over with its quota of Thompsons.



BREWSTER ESCORT—An American Brewster Buffalo fighter escorts a Catalina flying boat over the sea off the Florida coast. The signed speed record was set by a Catalina flying boat from Brewster's factory.



THE LONDON LETTER

Despite Everything, London Is Still London

IN TIMES of peace the Lord Mayor's Show is one of the great annual spectacles of London. It really is a show, picturesque, impressive, and also rather comic. The golden coach of the Lord Mayor, the mediaeval robes and chains and caps of the aldermen and other civic dignitaries, and all the elaborate and highly decorative "floats" prepared by the various companies and industries, give to the official procession the air of a new circus come to town. And that is the spirit in which Londoners welcome it, crowding the route to cheer and wave—and also to laugh.

The other day it was Lord Mayor's Day again—the third of the war. The procession was held, but not as usual. This time it was not a Lord Mayor's "Show." It was a parade, a parade of the Services; and it was impressive as few Lord Mayor's Shows have ever been. Marching along streets bordered on either side by the ruins of buildings shattered in the air-raids of last winter,

BY P. O'D.

it was a reminder of the urgency of the times, and of the spirit in which that urgency is being met. It is likely to be remembered when most other Lord Mayor's Shows that one has seen have merged into a confused recollection of noise and color and movement.

The Lord Mayor did not drive in this procession. And there was, of course, no golden coach. That gorgeous absurdity has, I suppose, been removed to some place of safety in the country. Instead, the Lord Mayor, supported by his Sheriffs and Aldermen, all in their robes and insignia of office, took the salute from the South Portico of St. Paul's. It was the one bright touch of color in the scene. All the rest was khaki and blue and grey—the mottled grey of tanks.

But there is one ceremony which nothing is allowed to interrupt or change. It is really the official excuse for there being a Lord Mayor's Show at all. While the procession marched on across London to Buckingham Palace to pass before the King and Queen, the Lord Mayor and the other civic authorities attended at the Law Courts.

There before the Lord Chief Justice and two other Justices, in their red robes and full-bottomed wigs and black caps—though one thinks of the black caps as being reserved for much grimmer occasions—the new Lord Mayor signed the statutory declaration, and laid claim to the ancient rights and privileges of the City of London. So far as one can learn, the Lord Justices put up no opposition.

Apparently all is well, and hearts can rest easy on the other side of Temple Bar. The rights and privileges of the City of London are safe for another year unless Hitler should try to do something unpleasant about them. And it may be that the march-past of the Services, of the Allied troops, and of the Dominion contingents, was intended chiefly as a reminder that not even he is going to be allowed to do anything really effective.

The Chiltern Hundreds

When for any reason a Member of Parliament wishes to retire—or, as sometimes happens, is told that he had better retire—he does not resign his seat. Resignation from Parliament is one of the things that are simply not done. Instead, he accepts the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or one of the two or three other offices that appear to be reserved for this rather odd purpose. And automatically, as the holder of a "place of profit" under the Crown, he becomes ineligible to sit in Parliament.

There is something peculiarly British about this piece of political window-dressing. And, like so many other of these polite fictions, it is far from logical. Actually a great many Members of Parliament hold "places of profit" under the Crown. The various Ministers, for instance, who all draw Government salaries, and of whom at present no less than 68 sit in the House. There are also all those Members who hold commissions in the fighting Services.

In addition, we have the cases of two Ambassadors, Sir Stafford Cripps in Russia and Sir Samuel Hoare in Madrid, as well as two High Commissioners, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in Canada and Sir Ronald Cross in Australia, who still are Members of Parliament, though holders of such offices have hitherto been barred. In fact, a special Act had to be hurriedly passed in order to permit them to do so. This Act enables the Prime Minister to appoint any Member he may choose to a paid position under the Crown, so long as he formally notifies the House and gives assurance that the services of the Member are so required.

This Act is, of course, only a wartime measure—and, no doubt, a very necessary one. But the House is rightfully suspicious of any weakening of its established safeguards. History is there to show the danger of having any large proportion of its Members in Government pay.

At the time of the passing of the Act, it met with a good deal of rather acrimonious criticism—especially as applied to Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. MacDonald. And the Government, by way of soothing these alarms, agreed to the appointment of a Select Committee to go into the whole question, and bring some order into what had become "a jungle of contradictions and anomalies," as The Times described it.

The Select Committee has now brought in its report, limiting to 60 the number of holders of Ministerial posts who may sit in the House, and laying down definite rules for such few other exceptions as may be permitted to the general law about "places of profit." The Committee also suggests that the new rules should be given the force of law as soon as possible, so that they may be applied at once when the special conditions and necessities of war-time no longer exist. There is likely to be a debate on the subject.

All this may seem a trivial sort of thing to worry about just now. But nothing really is trivial that affects the powers and rights of Parliament. There is one lot of critics who claim that, as a result of the war, this country will go "totalitarian." There is an equally numerous and vocal array of Jeremiahs who can see nothing ahead of us all but anarchy and chaos. Such a report as this is an effective answer to both classes. It shows that the rights of Parliament and the liberties of the British people will continue to be guarded with the same watchful and resolute care,



Bombs left behind by the Italians in Tobruk have been put to a unique use by the Australians: they are blown up and the crater so formed makes an ideal pit for hiding tanks from enemy reconnaissance planes.

that they will, in fact, be safe. This is a point on which there can never be too much assurance.

"Reuter's"

One of the cherished convictions of the average Englishman—if he devotes any thought at all to the control of the newspapers he reads—is that "the bold bad barons of Fleet Street" are always trying to get a stranglehold on the British Press. Well, perhaps they are. It is an almost inevitable development in these modern days, when newspapers have emphatically become "big business."

But the stranglehold is not nearly so complete as most people imagine; and any effort to strengthen or extend it meets with angry and determined opposition—as in Parliament the other day during the discussion on the sale of the shares in "Reuter's." The watch-dogs immediately began to bark in warning chorus.

"Reuter's" is, of course, the world-famous news agency that began a little over 100 years ago, when young Baron Julius von Reuter established his pigeon-post between Brussels and Aachen, if I remember well. Later he moved to London, became a British citizen, and made of "Reuter's" the great British organization for the collection of news all over the world that it has ever since been. But the control of the agency has passed away from the Reuter family. Only the name remains.

For a good many years now the shares have been held by the Press Association, which is run chiefly in the interests of the Provincial Press of this country. The Press Association is the central clearing-house for home news and "Reuter's" for foreign, so that between the two the Provincial newspapers get a very comprehensive service. The only crab to this neat little arrangement is that the great national papers of London, which are the largest and most influential clients of "Reuter's," have practically no say in its management.

This is not a situation to which the Fleet Street Barons could be expected to submit indefinitely. The story runs that not long ago they served notice on the Press Association in true baronial style, that unless the P.A. should sell half the shares in "Reuter's" to them, they would start an international news service of their

own. This would obviously be an extremely formidable competitor, and the P.A. decided—very wisely, I think—that it would be better to have the Barons on their side than against them. So the sale of the shares was formally decided on and arranged.

This is where Parliament began to sit up and take notice. Questions were asked and protests made in the House. Certain Members seemed to regard the deal as a dangerous attempt to get control of the collection and dissemination of news, and perhaps use it for ulterior purposes. It was even suggested that the Government should take "Reuter's" over, and entrust it to a body of completely independent trustees, "men who command respect in the House, the country, and foreign countries generally." Which seems a bit rude to the Fleet Street Barons.

Control by Users

Fortunately Mr. Brendan Bracken, the Minister of Information, is a practical newspaperman. He has no illusions as to what would happen to "Reuter's," if it were to come under Government control, and what would be the attitude of its clients, the newspapers of the country, towards it. He gave the House a blunt warning on the subject, but promised that he and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would meet the parties to the deal, and pass on to them the anxiety of the House that this important British source of news should be kept pure and undefiled.

As a matter of fact, there seems to be every reason to believe that the deal will go through, and very little reason why it shouldn't. The best people to control any news agency are the newspapermen that use its service. After all, a news agency is merely a co-operative effort at news-gathering. The largest and most successful news agency of all, the Associated Press of America, is so owned and controlled.

Whatever else may be said for or against the Fleet Street Barons, they are first-class newspapermen—most of them. That's how they got to be Fleet Street Barons. No one knows better than they the necessity of maintaining the independence, efficiency, and high reputation of "Reuter's."

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FILM PARADE

Retrospect, 1941

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ALTOGETHER it's been a very curious year in the industry, with nothing much happening over the first eleven months beyond the routine disputes and oddities of the screen world. Then in the last month Hollywood woke up one Sunday afternoon to discover that that loud shattering noise wasn't Abbott and Costello in rehearsal but Armageddon itself going into action. The surprise attack on the Philippines coincided with the surprise withdrawal of a number of Japanese houseboys from the homes of Beverley Hills. The drone of studio planes took on a note of foreign menace. Someone discovered that a comedy all ready for release had been lightheartedly titled "I'll Take Manila". Someone else discovered that Miss Deanna Durbin had the only bomb-proof shelter facing Japan.

It is impossible to say what effect all this commotion may have on future schedules. Maybe the industry will throw itself into the fight with such fury and thoroughness that we will find ourselves staying away from the movies for an evening's relaxation. Maybe the National Defence will be so completely taken over that the Navy won't be able to spare even an old battleship for the courtings of the Andrews sisters, and the industry, unable to lay its hands on any war-time props, will have to fall back on peace-time production.

SINCE it's impossible to tell what is likely to happen next maybe we'd better stick to review rather than forecast. Let us admit that during the year 1941 Hollywood did its best to entertain, enliven, and even improve and warn us. It worked out a program for wedding the two Americas in hemisphere understanding, using Miss Carmen Miranda as a sort of acetylene torch. Though badly hampered by resolute neutrals who felt that the Axis boys should be given an even break with the Allies on the screen, it did what it could to enlighten us about the Nazi menace. And on the technical side it gave us, via Miss Hedy Lamarr, a military device which is now said to be the secret of the war patents office.

The year brought its surprises. Bette Davis not only gave us "The Letter" and "The Little Foxes" but took a hand at comedy and sat down on a cactus plant for our delight. Walt Disney, after working himself into a state of complicated insolvency with the laborious "Fantasia" turned out "Dumbo" with his left hand and made another fortune for Disney Inc. Gloria Swanson made her second comeback on the screen and appears to have gone down for the third time. Shirley Temple after a wholesome year in the middy-blouse set returned to the screen and gave her public "Kathleen", the story of a little girl with a split personality. Deanna Durbin got married with the blessing of her public, previously circularized by her promotion department. Love came to Franchot Tone, Rosalind Russell, and Orson Welles. It also came to Mickey Rooney, and I bet I know exactly how he took it.

RUFFLING through my notes, I find that during the year a furious lady diner stabbed Mr. Errol Flynn in the ear with a table fork; that Bette Davis, President of the Tailwaggers Club, was herself bitten in the nose by an ungrateful tail-wagger; and that Charlie McCarthy broke his neck making "Look Who's Laughing", and had to be hospitalized.

The usual number of screen clichés turned up during the season. Directors are still infatuated with that little glass globe enclosing a miniature blizzard, as a symbol evocative of childhood. The last time it turned up was in all places "Citizen Kane". I note too that the usual number of screen brides insisted romantically on being carried over the

threshold of their new homes. The pretty notion has been popular on the screen since I don't know when and though the number of these brides if laid end to end may sometime reach a conclusion of the series, it isn't a thing to count on. At the present time too there seems to be a considerable vogue for heroes who compose symphonies. Sissier types compose classical symphonies, but the rugged heroes go in for swing orchestration. They all end up, however, in Carnegie Hall, with a national hook-up.

The year has produced some notable films — "Citizen Kane", "The

Letter", "The Little Foxes", "One Foot In Heaven", "Dumbo", "All That Money Can Buy", "Here Comes Mr. Jordan", to select a handful at random. It has also produced a number that have been notable chiefly for their large expensive silliness — e.g., "The Chocolate Soldier" and "Smilin' Through". There has been no single great note sounded but there have been any number of minor notes, of varying impressiveness and key. And once or twice I seemed to catch the horns of elfland faintly blowing, but this usually turned out to be Mr. Brian Aherne in a mood of playful romance. Take it all in all, 1941, while no vintage year, has been a good average season.

McGreer of Bishop's

BY OWSLEY ROBERT ROWLEY

The Rev. Dr. McGreer of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, P.Q., is one of the outstanding modern educators in Canada. In this article Mr. Rowley gives a thumbnail sketch of the man and his career.

THE Rev. Arthur Huffman McGreer, O.B.E., M.C., M.A. (Oxon), D.D., D.C.L., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que., comes of a family which owes its origin in Canada to Captain Gilbert McGreer of County Antrim, Ireland, who in 1819 brought his family to Canada in his own ship. He began farming near Napanee, and died there in 1841, after becoming owner in 1827 of the farm still in possession of the family. The McGreers, who were of old and respected lineage, were active in Anglican church life in Napanee, and had no small share in the building of the present Church of St. Mary Magdalene, one of the finest in the Diocese of Ontario.

IN EARLY youth Arthur McGreer had decided upon taking holy orders. Important factors in his decision were the influence of his cousin, Mrs. Stanton, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Stanton, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, for many years a priest of the diocese of Ontario, and the late Canon Arthur Jarvis, rector of Napanee. He was ordained deacon in 1909, and priest in 1910, by the late Bishop of Ontario (Mills), by whom he was appointed rector of Barriefield, Ont.

After two years of faithful work at Barriefield, he became curate at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, where he had charge of the work of young people. He made countless friends. The flourishing Cathedral Young Men's Club, of which he was Honorary President, almost ceased to exist, because of the large numbers enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force of 1914. Mr. McGreer was one of the first to offer his services. At that time he had no position in the Canadian Militia, and had little hope of securing a chaplaincy. During one of the long vacations at Trinity, Toronto, he had attended camp with an Artillery Battery, and later had served as a full-fledged private in the rear rank of K Company, Queen's Own Rifles. Quite unexpectedly, when the First Canadian Division was embarking at Quebec, he received instructions to join the Division at Gaspé Bay, as honorary captain and chaplain of the First Divisional Engineers. In February, 1915, he went to France as chaplain to the Third Canadian Field Ambulance. He organized and led a party which removed wounded men from dugouts in the front line, after the capture of the sugar refinery at Courcellette, for which he was awarded the Military Cross. Soon thereafter he was given the rank of honorary major, and appointed assistant to the late Archdeacon Almond, then

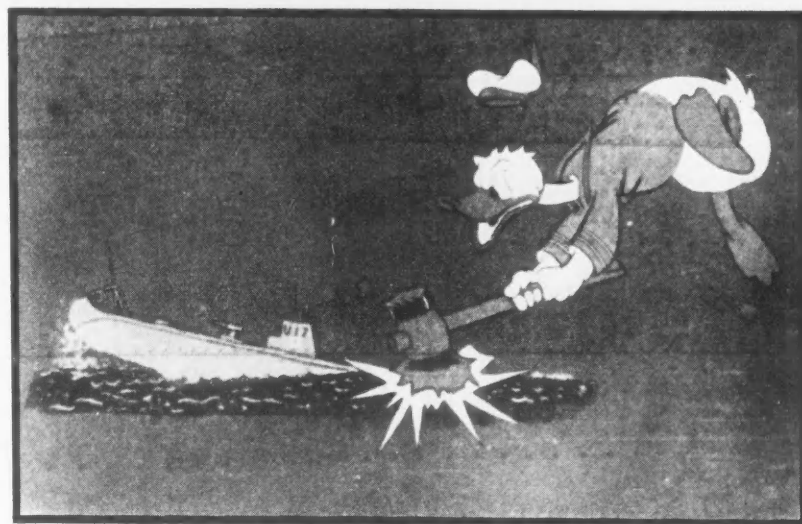
Assistant Director of Chaplain Services of the Canadian Forces overseas. In 1917, when Colonel Almond became Director of Chaplain Services, Mr. McGreer was appointed Assistant Director of Chaplain Services of the Canadian Forces in France, with rank of Honorary Lieut.-Colonel. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and in 1919, in recognition of conspicuous services, was awarded the Order of the British Empire. He holds the 1914 medal, the British Victory medal, the Allied Victory medal, the King George V's Silver Jubilee medal, and the King George VI's Coronation medal. In 1941, Dr. McGreer was invested with the insignia of L'Ordre Latin, by the Sherbrooke Section of the Alliance Française, for guiding the work of a university which embodies in its ideals and its instruction the principles and the culture to which the Alliance is devoted.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Lennoxville, was incorporated by an Act of the provincial Legislature in 1843. Lectures began in 1845. The College was granted a royal charter in 1853, by the late Queen Victoria. The important office of Principal and Vice-Chancellor became vacant in 1922. Dr. McGreer was appointed to fill the vacancy, a signal honor for one so young, he was then only 39. On assuming office he determined to take the ideals and principles, the traditions and culture, which inspired the University's foundation and which sustain its life, and make them well known.

Education at Bishop's University means nourishment for the whole personality, including the physical, intellectual and spiritual faculties. It is an endeavor to provide Canada with educated men and women. This Principal McGreer has largely succeeded in doing, and he is continually doing it. The Faculty has been doubled; the courses of study have been increased and enriched; endowments have trebled; students more than doubled; and finances are in satisfactory shape.

IN 1922, he was instrumental in establishing a Bishop's Contingent of the Canadian Officers Training Corps, which has been ever since a feature of the university life and has provided a considerable number of officers for every branch of His Majesty's Forces in the present war. All students not exempted by the Divisional Registrar are members of the C.O.T.C.

Since the beginning of the century women students have been admitted to lectures and been eligible for degrees in the Faculty of Arts and



Duck strikes a blow for freedom! This insignia on an aircraft of the U.S. Coastal Command shows the redoubtable Donald sinking a U-Boat.

Science. Many of them have entered the teaching profession and have done noble work in the Protestant Schools of the Province of Quebec. A recent woman graduate is doing important work under the National Research Council at Ottawa.

On October 2, 1918, Dr. McGreer was married to Kathleen, younger daughter of Joseph Lee, of Northumberland and Oxford, England. They have no family.

Principal McGreer, who has an unmistakable look of distinction, is an outstanding and forceful preacher. Everyone who hears him feels at once the power of the man behind

his message, the force of the born leader. His Churchmanship includes complete loyalty to a tradition of liberal Catholicism, which history reveals as an abiding reality in Christian thought, from the first days of the Church to the present hour. He possesses a spirit occasionally depressed but never quenched; is greatly liked; has high ideals, a courageous temperament; intense energy and devotion; a generous disposition, and wide human sympathies. His contribution to the progress of Bishop's University is quite equal to that of any of his predecessors and no less worthy.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Canadian Ballet Grows in Skill

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE more sophisticated of the Canadian Ballet, directed by Boris Yelph, at Misses Hall, including Christmas, were a demonstration of the increasing skill and ease of these young dancers at dancing. The exercises of the students, directed by Miss Yelph, during the past few years has now passed the amateur stage and the national standards

and young persons, young men and women, of all ages, including the very young, are now being trained in the art of dancing. The exercises of the students, directed by Miss Yelph, during the past few years has now passed the amateur stage and the national standards

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Huneker's Career

A correspondent has given me the following information of the career of the late James Albert Huneker, whose many volumes of essays on music and other arts remain the most complete and authoritative in American literature. His autobiography, "The Huneker," is an entertaining and stimulating. His Huneker was a man of many guises, a man of many faces, and at the same time a man of many hearts. He was a man of many faces, a man of many hearts. He was a man of many faces, a man of many hearts.



Britain's artists carry on their work in spite of war: the 11-odd students at the London School of Art in Lambeth are engaged in a variety of war-time jobs including Civil Defence but in their off time they continue the pursuit of beauty, insofar as it is given to them to see beauty. Above is shown a scene from the life-class, an important branch of study.



Albert Perry, British artist in the Home Guard, is seen here taking one of his paintings to the Royal Academy for a forthcoming exhibition.

Heir

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Stravinsky and Key. The Russian composer, Igor Stravinsky, is one of the most important figures in modern music. His work has been a source of inspiration for many other composers. His music is characterized by its rhythmic complexity and its use of folk music. His work has been a source of inspiration for many other composers. His music is characterized by its rhythmic complexity and its use of folk music.

Coming Events

R. A. B. The famous young pianist, R. A. B., will be giving a recital at the Royal Albert Hall. His program will include some of the most important works of the 19th and 20th centuries. His performance is expected to be one of the most successful of the season. His program will include some of the most important works of the 19th and 20th centuries. His performance is expected to be one of the most successful of the season.

READERS of the Times-Review have been told that the paper is the most frequently read in the city. This is not a boast, but a fact. The paper is the most frequently read in the city. This is not a boast, but a fact. The paper is the most frequently read in the city. This is not a boast, but a fact.

The Times-Review is a paper of the future. It is a paper that is designed to meet the needs of the future. It is a paper that is designed to meet the needs of the future. It is a paper that is designed to meet the needs of the future. It is a paper that is designed to meet the needs of the future.

W. H. The Times-Review is a paper of the future. It is a paper that is designed to meet the needs of the future. It is a paper that is designed to meet the needs of the future. It is a paper that is designed to meet the needs of the future. It is a paper that is designed to meet the needs of the future.

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OF ONE THING, we may be sure, 1942 will tell us what kind of stuff we have in us. One doesn't need to be a seeress to know that the year will offer us either sacrifice or challenge. We prefer to call it a challenge—a stimulating challenge that calls for ingenuity, the ability to make do, the learning of those small yet important habits of thrift in the mechanics of daily living.

It's a year when we, as women buyers, must take a post-graduate course in quality, for quality as defined by our own invaluable Oxford Dictionary is the "Degree of excellence, relative nature or kind, or character." Will it wear well? Is it of good but not extreme style, a style of such basic excellence that it will be as good two years hence as it is now? What is it made of? Does it bear the name of a well-known maker whose trustworthiness has been founded on the excellence of his product?

There are other little lessons in store for us, too. The matter of upkeep for instance. We'll be keeping an eagle eye out for little rips, loose fasteners, seams that look as if they might be about to give way, hems that aren't securely anchored. They'll be pounced on and attended to before they have time to graduate into more serious damage. Tiny spots which in more spacious days would have called for a frock being bundled off to the cleaners—even

THE DRESSING TABLE

The New Challenge of Thrift

BY ISABEL MORGAN



Long hair is given the appearance of a bob in this attractive coiffure. From a right part up from the brow—



The hair is softly waved back into side rolls, and two "buns" are pinned low down on the nape of the neck.

though the rest of the dress was immaculate will be whisked away carefully by hand. Those who were fortunate enough to learn the art of invisible darning and mending as part of their youthful education will have reason to thank their lucky stars—and the rest of us will have to pick it up under the spur of necessity. Frugality and thrift as practised by the elegant Frenchwoman always have been something of an art. And there is the comforting thought that, practised in the small unobservable things, it leaves room for the income to be spread over the larger things.

And what of cosmetics? Are they an extravagance? Ought we to stop using them because there is a war on? It would be both foolish and stupid to do so. The morale of women depends on them to a very great extent. And we do not think the morale of the men would be improved by the sight of the drab, unadorned faces of women deprived of their beautifiers.

If any man should regard this

statement with a quizzical eye, let us ask him how he and his fellows would feel if circumstances should demand that they be deprived of their razors. We shudder to think of their stubbled faces. Why, our world would seem to be populated by men who have just come out of the woods after a fishing trip. The prospect is a horrible one—too horrible to contemplate.

Returning to the subject of cosmetics—we can learn to be frugal with these, too. Take the matter of cream, for instance. Many of us use it in over-generous quantities. It isn't necessary to use it in great gobs. Use it carefully and make it last longer. In the case of lubricating creams put on just enough to be absorbed into the skin. The sole purpose of such creams is to soften the skin and make it smooth. Wiping off on cleansing tissue large quantities that have been unabsorbed into the skin is sheer extravagance. The same applies to cleansing creams—though to a lesser degree. The purpose of

such creams is to carry away impurities and soil on the skin. But a small amount of a good cream will do the job very well if it is cleaned off immediately.

Skin lotions can be made to last longer by the useful little trick of using a small pad of absorbent cotton soaked in cold water. Squeeze out the excess water, then dip the pad in the lotion. In this way the skin receives the benefit of the lotion instead of the lotion soaking into the pad.

Learn to makeup correctly at the beginning of the day and you'll find that your supplies of cosmetics will last longer because you won't find it necessary to be making constant repairs. Put on whatever foundation is your favorite, then powder generously patting it in firmly and smoothing off the excess. The effect will be found much more lasting.

The same principle applies to the use of lipstick. Apply it with a free hand, leave on for a while, then remove the excess by pressing the lips carefully against a piece of tissue to remove the excess.

Save The Tubes

Those tortured looking things—old toothpaste tubes have come into their own. They are wanted for the war effort. No longer will they ignominiously end their days on the city dump but instead will be rejuvenated in Canada's munition factories.

"Save tubes of all kinds," says the National Director of Salvage, William Knightley, "and also save the kind of tinfoil that comes on cheese and yeast cakes, on cosmetics and medicated ointments. Canada wants it all."

As 75 per cent of the world's output of tin comes from Malay, and its shipment is threatened by war in the Pacific, every bit of tinfoil must be saved to meet war needs.

According to the Salvage Director, the difficulty of reclaiming the small amount of tin used in so-called tin cans, as well as transportation problems, makes it impractical to salvage them at present.

Shelter Decor

If there are any doubts that the United States is taking seriously the dangers of prospective air raids, we might point to the fact that New York's designers are right on the spot with suggestions for air-raid attire. A designer of lingerie who lived in Paris during air-raids and now is in New York, says that warm wool jersey pajamas are best to wear, topped with a fur-lined coat. Just to show what she regards as appropriate wear in New York apartment houses and hotels should such alarms come in the night, she has designed a number of tricky little models.

One of her most interesting designs is the decorative boudoir cap—shades of 1914!—for wear while being bombed, or at any time, for that matter, with an ensemble or bed jacket. One of these takes the form of a snood of chiffon draped very full on elastic to tuck under, attached to a disk of many rows of narrow lace. Another headdress is of chiffon edged in silk fringe, made in a shaped scarf to fit the neckline at back and tie in front. The smart New Yorker may have to dive out of bed straight into a shelter but she'll be well-dressed whatever happens and whatever the hour the sirens begin.

Running Colors

If the colors of some of your chintzes and cretonnes have tendency to run in clear water try adding an aspirin tablet to the water. That will keep the colors fast in clear water. Then, make absolutely sure you launder them in the soap that's "safe for anything safe in water alone" and you'll be delighted with the length of time they stay bright and fresh looking.



The well-dressed woman makes certain hose are put on straight with seams up and down middle of leg.



Buy two pairs of the same color so that if one stocking develops snags or runners the pair is not ruined.



Ample length above knee allows for strains. Foot of hose should extend about half inch beyond the toes.

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Brown and black, a new winter color combination, are selected by Ann Sheridan for this smart dress from her personal wardrobe. Designed by Monica it shows a collarless fitted and flared tunic of soft brown wool which is accented with a belt of black suede tied at the waist.

CONCERNING FOOD

Let's Root Around

BY JANET MARCH

HERE has been an ominous air about this Christmas. You never have known when a warning was going to be whispered in your ear. The smart salesgirl at the toy counter widened her skillfully made up eyes as I paid too much for a set of English rubber building blocks. "If you were you," she said, with as much seriousness as if she was directing us to safety with the bombs falling around my feet. "I'd buy some more right after Christmas and put them away. I hear they are going to seize all rubber everywhere." I looked at the size of the bricks and thought of army truck tires and passed on wonderingly.

"No more sieves," said the sieve man gloomily as I at last got round to providing the wherewithal to avoid the morning orange juice being half sold. "All the wire is going to war in industries." "Buy a cellophane Christmas wreath for next year," said the high pressure salesman. "No more cellophane soon!" "I'm sorry Madam but we only have a few more prayer books left and we can't import more of the sort you require because the price has gone up since September, and the price ceiling would stop us selling them save at a loss."

The complete unimportance of all these supposedly dire results of war seemed laughable. Each warner was so serious and spoke as if our lives depended on rubber bricks, wire sieves, cellophane wreaths and prayer books. I think we can get along all right without these aids to living. Not only will we get along but I'll bet that Christmas 1942 will be a lot merrier than this one, even though we celebrate it with lumps in the orange juice, no wreaths, and saving our prayer books in church. We may even be bare legged with no rugs at the door or raisins in the pudding, and if we are what of it?

Here's to the New Year, let's get back to nature and win this war.

Just as a start in this direction we might consider the humble root vegetables, not quite as highly thought of by the vitamin experts as the leafy varieties, but full of a lot of the things we have to have in our systems, and the price is a pleasure.

Harvard Beets

- 2½ cups of beets chopped
- 2 tablespoons of butter
- ¼ cup of boiling water
- ½ cup of brown sugar
- 2 tablespoons of flour
- ¼ cup of vinegar
- ½ teaspoonful of salt
- ¼ teaspoon of cloves
- Pepper

Melt the butter and stir in the flour, then add the water, and cook till thickened. Add brown sugar, vinegar, salt, pepper, cloves and stir till the brown sugar is dissolved. Add the beets which have been boiled till tender, skinned and chopped. Be sure to let the beets stay in the sauce till they are thoroughly reheated.

Parsnip Croquettes

- 3 medium parsnips
- 2 tablespoons of butter
- 2 egg yolks
- 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley
- Pepper
- ½ teaspoon of salt

Boil the parsnips in smallish pieces and drain them well. Rub through a sieve, and then put in a pan in which you have melted the butter. Let this heat and add the salt and pepper. Put the purée to cool and when it is

cool stir in the beaten yolks of eggs and the parsley. Shape into small balls roll in flour and fry in deep fat.

Glazed Carrots

- 6 medium sized carrots
- 3 tablespoons of brown sugar
- 3 tablespoons of butter
- ½ teaspoonful of salt
- Pepper

Wash and scrape the carrots and cut them in long pieces. Boil them till they are tender and then put them in a shallow oven dish, and sprinkle with the sugar and salt and pepper and dot with the butter. Put in a hot broiler for about ten minutes basting while they are there a couple of times.

Carrot Cakes

- 4 medium large carrots
- 3 tablespoons of flour
- 1 teaspoonful of butter melted
- 1 egg
- 3 tablespoonfuls of butter
- ½ teaspoonful of nutmeg
- ¼ teaspoonful of black pepper
- 1 teaspoonful of salt

Wash and scrape the carrots and cut them up in smallish pieces. Cook in boiling water till they are very tender and then strain and rub through a sieve. Add the melted butter, flour, nutmeg and seasoning and mix well. Stir in the egg and form into small flat shaped cakes. Sauté in the 3 tablespoons of butter till the cakes are lightly browned on each side.

Vienna Carrots

- 1 large onion
- 6 cups of thinly sliced raw carrots
- ¼ cup of shortening
- 1½ teaspoonfuls of salt
- Pepper

Chop the onion finely and cook it slowly in the shortening. Add the carrots, salt and pepper and cover the pan with a good fitting cover. Simmer very slowly for half an hour and serve.

Grated Beets

- 10 smallish beets
- ½ cupful of water
- 2 tablespoons of butter
- ½ teaspoonful of salt
- Pepper

Scrub and peel the beets, and grate them. Put in a saucepan and add the water and cover tightly and cook very slowly for about three quarters of an hour stirring now and then. If the beets are not juicy ones you may have to add a little more water. When the beets are cooked add the butter and seasoning, and if you want to add a Russian touch to the dish, add too a quarter cupful of sour cream just before serving.

CATS AT NIGHT

THROUGH the soft darkness
Which shadows the street,
I hear the soft patter
Of little cat feet;
A soft-bodied thud,
And a cold-blooded cry,
And furtive unrest
In the bushes nearby.

Out of respectable
Homes they have come;
No longer subservient,
Languidly dumb,
For the throb of the night air
Awakes in their ears
Significant music
From primitive years.

Now stinking, now stalking,
Now lying in wait,
They cry out their anger
And spit out their hate;



Of puckered black taffeta, this two piece ensemble expresses chic in novel jet buttons, high pointed velvet collar and matching bands on the modified dolman sleeves. There's a peplum flare at the back of jacket.



This gracefully styled dinner dress of avocado green crepe has a brilliant pattern of flat gold discs encircling the waist and accenting the neckline of the draped bodice. Accessories follow the golden theme.

In doorways, on fences,
They lurk and recline;
Their eyes of sheer amber
Aloof and malign.

Not Tabby and Ginger,
Nor commonplace Grey

Put leopard and panther,
They watch and waylay;
Domestic blood changes,
Contentment grows slack;

The tabby-seal shrinks
And the tiger's anger breaks.

M. H. GREENVILLE



Secret of making a good oyster stew is to make it quickly, and not cook the oysters too long. Allow one cup rich milk, one half cup of oysters, one tablespoon butter, salt, pepper and paprika for each serving of stew. Scald the milk in the top of the double boiler. Melt butter in a heavy saucepan or skillet, add the oysters and cook over moderate heat until they are plump and the edges curl. Add to the hot milk with salt and pepper to taste, and paprika for garnishing. Allow to heat over hot water for just one minute, then serve at once in hot bowls.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY ROBERTSON DAVIES.

New Year's Recollection

LAST year, in the first January issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, this department published a statement of its intentions; it may not be wholly a waste of time to recollect some of that article now.

It stated the intention of the Literary Editor and his associates to review the books which reached them as honestly as possible—that is, to estimate as justly as they could, the value of those books to readers of this paper. We believe that SATURDAY NIGHT reaches the greater part of the intelligent reading public in this Dominion, and that that public is not interested exclusively in best-sellers and in the catchpenny writings of those who seek to make capital of the present world war. We have attempted to cover as wide a field as possible, without venturing into specialized spheres of knowledge; we assume, however, that the cultivated portion of the reading public in this country is interested in almost everything except the most obscure and difficult branches of science.

As for honesty, it is hard to define it in such work as book-reviewing. All that the reviewer can do is to state his own opinion, and hope that his readers can trust his judgment. The day has passed when reviewers sought to dictate to their readers, or when their opinion was able to exert

a powerful influence over the sale of the book. But there is a vast amount of dishonest and lazy book-reviewing done on this continent which serves neither the publisher, the author nor the reading public. Although it serves nobody's ends, it does do great harm in that it obscures the merit of worthy books when these appear.

During the past year this department has received many letters, some commending and some condemning its attitude toward current literature. It is to be hoped that there will be many more such letters in 1942, for it is only by letters that a book-reviewer may learn whether his work is of value or not. To those readers who have complained that this department is habitually cold and severe toward new books it is only possible to say this: we review several hundred books in the course of a year, and of these we have given high praise to about fifty; we do not claim to write for posterity (that is no part of a journalist's business) but we dare to expect that in twenty years our fifty books will still give pleasure and that few of those much trumpeted volumes which we have condemned will have kept their places on the shelves. The moral of this is clear; if you want to be well-read twenty years from now, as well

as this year, never permit yourself to miss this department, even for a week.

IT MAY be as well at this time to define our attitude toward Canadian books. There is no valid reason why these should be judged by some standard other than that which is applied to books from Britain or from the United States. Canadian literature will never grow up if it is coddled, and a trashy poem is a trashy poem whether it is written by a Canadian or a Wild Man From Borneo. It is admittedly less embarrassing to condemn the work of a writer who lives in Brazil than it is to knock a poet who may suddenly appear in one's office, but that sort of embarrassment is one of the risks attaching to the book-reviewer's mystery.

Finally, it must be re-stated that the work of the book-reviewer is not by any means punitive in its essence. Just as no news is good news, so a review which does not condemn a book utterly is a good review. The majority of the books which reach this office are interesting in some respects, but they are not so interesting as to rouse unmodified rapture in the breast of the reviewer. Most book reviews therefore, unless clearly labelled otherwise, may be taken as expressions of modified rapture.

Revolution, Romance and Religion

BY MICHAEL RYAN

GENTLEMAN FROM ENGLAND, by Lawrence Edward Watkin. Ryerson, \$3.00.

FAYE'S FOLLY, by Elizabeth Corbett. Ryerson, \$3.00.

ANGEL CASEY, by Charles Bonner. Ryerson, \$3.00.

THE YOUNG AND THE IMMORTAL, by Isabel Currier. Ryerson, \$3.00.

LAWRENCE EDWARD WATKIN, the author of the sometime popular play *On Frenzied Time*, has, I fear, played a nasty trick on his admirers. His latest novel, *Gentleman from England*, is what is known, I believe, in the esoteric circles of the publishing business, as 'a rattling good yarn'. As a matter of fact its most noticeable characteristic is not so much a rattle as a creak. The machinery of the American Historical Novel has now become so antique that not even Mr. Watkin's facile prose can completely oil out its rusty protests. The hero is another one of those honorable cads. An Englishman, he finds it necessary to kidnap his American creditor's daughter in the period just after the revolution. After some well described fleeing he gets both girl and cash, in the possession of which the reader will undoubtedly wish him jogs.

Faye's Folly by Elizabeth Corbett brings us up to the Civil War. I am a little hazy about the actual plot of this work but it is satisfactorily full of Copperheads, Abraham Lincoln, Armies of the Potomac, headstrong beauties, stern parents, and quaint characters. The scene is a bit unorthodox; the old homestead is in the corn-belt of Iowa (or is it Illinois?). Miss Corbett may be better known to my readers as the authoress of the Graper Girls series, comprising the adventures of Beth and Ernestine Graper.

With Mr. Bonner's *Angel Casey* we come back with a jerk to the twentieth century. The heroine of this dreary tale is not, as might be supposed from her name, either a major league pitcher or an all-in-wrestler. She is a sweet bit of fluff however, with long hair and Egyptian shoulders (lucky girl) who loves just everybody. Her first husband is liquidated in suspicious circumstances. But she bears up and after a sharp tussle with New England society, which, Mr. Bonner sneers, is nearly as decadent as that of Old

England, the Egyptian chassid comes through and she marries a 'Norse god' with an eyepatch. The results of this exotic union are not described. They might have been interesting.

The Young and the Immortal is also set in the twentieth century. At the time of the last war Paula Elliot and Gretchen McArthur are two young schoolgirls in a convent. Paula goes on to become a nun. Gretchen goes out into the 1920's to get drunk and ravished and to do, in general, all those mad, mad merry things we all did in those days. Remember? Miss Currier writes well, at times beautifully. She also shows signs of being able to create living characters, always a good thing in a novelist. I regret to say that the ending, where Gertrude returns to the fold after a great deal of pseudo-psychological abracadabra, is poor. Still it's nice to meet somebody who knows something about descriptive writing. Miss Currier also suggests a neat solution to the harassed reviewer's problem; on the appearance of the next gob of American historical fiction I think I shall get me to a nunnery.

Splendid Entertainment--Once

BY OWEN MACLEAN

BETWEEN TWO AUTUMNS, by Percy Marks. McClelland & Stewart, \$3.00.

THE highest type of plot is that which is moved by the nature of its central character. But if the character is literally realistic, the plot will almost certainly be dull. Hamlet and Achilles, 'real' as they seem, are not persons one would meet in real life, but rather persons with normal characteristics exaggerated and distorted in order to get the proper effect. And once you accept the initial postulate that such a person could exist, the story moved by his character is logical and almost inevitable.

I have set this down mainly to explain to myself the success of Mr. Percy Marks in this novel. I do not mean, of course, that *Between Two Autumns* can be classed with the great examples I have quoted. As a matter of fact it is utterly unimportant, and has clinging round it a faint savor of cheapness. Yet I read it with avidity at a single sitting, and I think that its fine im-

pulse and construction provide the explanation.

The book is apparently intended as a psychological mystery story. What is the fatal flaw in the charming and versatile Tinker Larne that makes him quite unintentionally wreck the lives of those about him? Well, the 'mystery' is perfectly clear before one has read half the book, though Tom Steele does not solve it until it is too late to avert a tragedy. This is rather hard to swallow, but I managed it.

Now the fatal lack in Tinker Larne is a credible and all too common one. Make the effort of accepting the initial postulate that it could be so complete and so devastating, and you will find the author's skill in working out his story admirable, logical and ingenious.

As I say, the book is of no importance. Nobody would want to read it more than once. But it is splendid entertainment for three or four hours.



London youngsters who are to be sent into the country for safety were given a party by the W.V.S. with gifts sent to England by the Canadian Red Cross. Here is the party in full swing, with Mr. McAdams, Agent General for British Columbia, acting as Santa Claus. Right to left: L.A.C. Douglas Bridger of Vancouver, B.C., Colonel Scott of the Canadian Red Cross, Mr. McAdams, and L.A.C. Ian McDonald of New Westminster.

Dogs, Talking and Otherwise

THAT DOG OF YOURS, by Anne Elizabeth Blochin. Macmillan, \$1.75.

THIS is the first book about the care and training of dogs to be written and published in Canada, and it will be a very long time before a better one appears. Mrs. Blochin, who has also written about dogs as Anne Elizabeth Wilson, probably knows as much about dogs as anyone on this continent, and she has that overwhelming passion for those animals which gives her astonishing insight into their nature and habits.

There is much good advice in this book for the novice who wants to buy and keep a dog but who has no great store of experience and information about them. Feeding, training and care in illness are considered at length and all that Mrs. Blochin has to say is said with admirable conciseness and clarity. She makes dog-training sound easy and delightful, which it is, no doubt, if you have the necessary patience and a certain flair for dealing with animals. This book cannot be too highly recommended to dog-lovers.

Those readers, however, who are chiefly interested in human nature should not miss reading the last chapter of this book, in which the authoress deserts the realm of strict fact for

that of theory. In it she produces much matter to prove that dogs have souls and that they enjoy an after-life. Mrs. Blochin has many tales of dog ghosts, including one which she encountered in St. Catharines, Ont.; it was of a French bulldog named Baby who appeared in an 'ectoplasmic mask' which a human ghost obligingly slipped over her head. She tells us also about Kurenwal, who was one of the celebrated Talking Dogs of Weimar; (he barked a series of signals which indicated letters of the alphabet). "His remarks were sometimes deeply thoughtful; at others witty and teasing; and at all times full of judgment and insight," the writer tells us; "he knew music and composers; drama, literature and authors; he could read quickly and grasped meanings immediately; he understood philosophy and religion. . . ." His mistress (a Baroness von Freitag-Loringhoven) had "given him instruction regarding God as the Creator of things, and he often spoke to her of his meditations." This profound beast once told a psychologist that a dog's soul "is eternal like the soul of man." Which of us would care to contradict this canine Goethe? Certainly not a mere book-reviewer who could not define the 'soul of man' if his life depended on it.

Gallimaufry

THREE books for children have arrived too late to be included in the Christmas review of juvenile literature, that ambiguous expression which we use to mean 'children's books' but which might so easily include a great part of the world's literary output. *Parasols Is For Ladies* (John C. Winston, \$2.25) is by Elizabeth Ritter and it is handsomely illustrated by Ninon MacKnight. It is about Genesis, Magnolia and Israel Jones, three little colored girls who live in a two-room cabin on a cotton plantation down South. The stories are well-told and humorous, and children should enjoy them very much. Elise Reid Boylston has published *Stories For Children* with the same firm at \$1.25; these simple and charming tales should please children between four and six, who like to be read to. Winston's also have *The Story Parade Gold Book*, a large and varied collection, priced at \$2.00, for children up to ten.

DON BLANDING, who is known as a poet who illustrates his own work, has written *Floridays* (Dodd, Mead, \$2.50) in which he gives a number of vivid impressions of the life and the landscape of Florida; his work is reminiscent of that of Edmund Vance Cooke, once a popular newspaper versifier.

PEOPLE who are puzzled by the welter of economic writings which appear everywhere now in connection with the war, will welcome a book called *Problems of Modern Eco-*

omy, The Facts at a Glance by Hampden Jackson and Kerry Lee (Macmillan, \$1.75). It combines very clear letterpress with admirable charts and illustrations to clear up such matters as Tariff Barriers, Unemployment in Various Nations, National Resources, and other puzzles. Considering the amount of fog which it dispels, it is cheap at the price.



Fritz Kreisler, famous violinist, at the time of his first public appearance since his recovery from injuries received when he was struck by an automobile in April of last year.



A portrait of Dr. Albert Einstein which has just recently been completed by Eugene Spiro. Dr. Einstein sat for his portrait in his study at Fould Hall, Princeton, N.J.

THE OTHER PAGE

The Legend of Pearl Harbour

BY HARRY STRANGE

THE Legend of Pearl Harbour was told to me by an *Allii* or Chief, the head of an ancient and noble Hawaiian family, while I was living in Hawaii, nearly thirty years ago. It seems to be of peculiar significance in view of what has recently happened.

The Legend runs as follows:

In the long, long ago, soon after time itself began, a powerful shark god named Ouha guarded the people who lived on the Island of Maui. The people of the neighboring Island of Oahu had no such powerful god, and so they suffered greatly from the attacks of man-eating sharks, which caught people while they were swimming, fishing and surf-riding. The Oahu islanders also suffered from the invasions of evil men from the south, who came from time to time in great war canoes and tried to steal away their young people.

Finally, in desperation, the chiefs of Oahu made a voyage to Maui. There they implored the great shark god Ouha to extend his protection to the people of their own island.

The shark god replied that he was getting old and lazy and did not care to move away from his home. He said, however, that he would send a powerful member of his tribe to protect the Oahuans, provided a suitable place could be found for his representative to reside.

Ouha himself visited Oahu, and after swimming completely around the island in company with the chiefs, he chose a resting-place for the new shark god in one of the three lochs of Puu-loa. (Puu-loa is the ancient name for Pearl Harbour.)

Ka-ehu was the name of Oahu's new shark god. He used to stay on a bank of coral near the edge of the loch, and this bank for ever afterwards became a sacred spot with the Oahuans. It was there that they placed their sacrificial offerings of *poi* and other delicacies; with which to propitiate their new shark god and to ensure their own safety on sea and land.

KA-EHU soon endeared himself to the Oahuans. He fought and killed the notorious man-eating shark Pehu, whose teeth were as long as a man's foot and who had devoured many of the swimmers, fishermen and surf-riders at Kalihua-wake. (Kalihua-wake is the surf at Waikiki, directly opposite where the Moana Hotel now stands.)

Then, in the reign of King Kahunui, Ka-ehu performed another remarkable feat. One day, out of the south, came a fleet of heavily-man-

ned canoes. The newcomers invaded the Island of Oahu, landing and establishing themselves along the quiet waters of the bay called Honolulu. To the horror of the Oahuans people these strangers, at first so friendly, were soon discovered to be cannibals, and many a youth and maiden was kidnapped and placed in the baking pits of these evil men.

Finally it was decided to ask help of the shark god. Ka-ehu devised a scheme. He instructed the Oahuans to invite the invaders to a big feast on the shores of the lochs. The people of Oahu, said the god, should offer *awa* (a strong drink) in large quantities to the invaders. Then, when the heads of the cannibals were thoroughly bemused with the drink, the Oahuans were to challenge them to a canoe race across the lochs of Puu-loa. In the midst of the race the Oahuans canoes were to slow up and the strangers were to be permitted to forge well ahead.

On the day of the feast everything went as arranged by the shark god. Suddenly, however, when the canoes of the cannibals were far in the lead, a fleet of sharks, led by the god Ka-ehu himself, appeared. The sharks rushed at the advancing cannibals with open jaws, capsized their canoes and devoured or drowned them every one.

From that time on the people of Oahu lived in peace and contentment for many long years.

THAT is the legend of the Pearl Harbour shark god. But now for the sequel.

In 1908, after annexing the Hawaiian Islands, the United States began

to develop the lochs at Pearl Harbour as a fortified naval base. The largest dry-dock in the world was to be built on the side of one of the lochs, and the spot chosen for the site of this dry-dock turned out to be the very sacred place that the Hawaiians still maintained was the home of their famous and powerful shark god Ka-ehu.

When they heard of the proposed desecration, the old Hawaiian chiefs were greatly perturbed. "Awee!" they cried, warningly. "Alas! Alas! The resting-place of the god Ka-ehu is to be destroyed. Evil will come upon us because of it. Punishment will be meted out to the white men if they continue with this work."

For five years the work of building the dry-dock at Pearl Harbour went steadily ahead. It cost millions and millions of dollars. Finally it was complete.

A short time, however, before the ceremonial opening in 1913, the whole man-made structure suddenly blew up and the dry-dock was reduced to complete wreckage. Hydrostatic pressure, said the engineers, had caused the disaster. But the Hawaiian people said differently. They declared that it was simply the vengeance of the shark god. They said further that Ka-ehu had now deserted them in his anger and had returned to Maui and they warned that the people of the Island of Oahu would henceforth be without protection. They prophesied that even more evil things would befall if the white men continued with their plans in

the lochs. The white engineers laughed at these threats and the work of rebuilding the dry-dock at Pearl Harbour was soon under way.

I talked with my noble Hawaiian friend about it at the time. He said to me: "Our priests claim that the shark god has placed a *kahuna* or curse upon Pearl Harbour by which the white people will have to suffer grave disasters before the anger of the shark god shall be appeased. Our priests foretell dire things. They say that there will again be an invasion into Pearl Harbour of evil men. This time they will come out of the setting sun to inflict death and disaster upon the islanders. These invaders, say our priests, will be accompanied by the fierce and much-feared yellow sharks, that will come in pairs into Pearl Harbour and will damage those ships that have rested in the dry dock. Not until the proper propitiations shall have been made and the proper prayers intoned will the *kah-*

una be removed and the great shark god condescend to return to Pearl Harbour to protect the Oahuans people once more."

Most white visitors to the Islands do not believe in these ancient legends of Hawaii, nor in the *kahunas* or spells which are said to be occasionally invoked by the gods. But white people who have resided long there, and who have seen many strange things, shake their heads at the mention of them and merely say: "Who knows?"

France's African Bases

BY DAVID ENGLAND

AS ITALY'S last Mediterranean bases in its African "Empire" are threatened, Hitler's desire to obtain the use of Bizerta, Tunis, and Algiers grows in accordance. Of the three, the first would be the most valuable, as providing the best and most convenient anchorage to which to transport German troops to "protect" French North Africa against a British "attack" from the east.

Bizerta would be a prize worth winning. The exact disposition of what remains of the French Fleet is something of a mystery, but it is believed some of the vessels are at Bizerta, which, next to Toulon, is the most important naval port of France in the Mediterranean. Its strategic position dominates the bottleneck between Sicily and Cape Bon. Its harbor is almost unique.

For the port is built where the Lake of Bizerta enters the sea through a natural channel, the mouth of which has been canalized. The lake is really an arm of the sea, and it covers 50 square miles of smooth water. The lake forms a perfect natural stronghold. Obviously, were there evidence of this being handed over to the Nazis, Britain would be compelled to take decisive action, for it would mean the enemy would acquire dry docks, barracks, hospitals, and everything necessary for the accommodation, repair, re-equipping, and coaling of a modern navy.

Bizerta, in much the same way as Malta, depends on a navy for its existence. The French have developed it as a naval base. Tunis, the capital, another city coveted by Hitler, is about nine times the size of Bizerta, with a population getting on for 200,000. It is, in fact, the largest city outside Egyptian cities, in North Africa. Tunis is regarded as one of the most picturesque capitals in the world, but scenery does not appeal to the Nazis. They are anxious to get control of it because it lies on the threshold of the western basin of the Mediterranean, and it would prove a second base for E-boats and aircraft to threaten British supremacy.

Similarly they have long coveted Algiers, somewhat larger than Tunis, with a population of a quarter of a million, because of its splendid harbor. Possession of this would enable them to attack our supply lines through the Mediterranean between Gibraltar and Malta, and would also provide them with a first class U-boat base. Algiers ranks next to Marseilles among French ports for tonnage, and undoubtedly the Nazis hope that control of it would mean they would be able to get valuable war supplies from Africa.

They are likely to be unlucky, for it has already been stated that the "retirement" of General Weygand is certain to result in the Royal Navy clamping down firmly on the French routes between Metropolitan France and the North African Colonies. The blockade will be far more strictly enforced than when General Weygand was in control in North Africa.

The dangers to Britain's Mediterranean lifeline if Bizerta and Tunis fell under Axis control are apparent when it is stated that the bottleneck between Sicily and Cape Bon is less than 80 miles wide, little over 10 minutes' flight for a modern bomber.

Mussolini boasted that the Italian island of Pantellaria would neutralize Malta, but in reality it has proved of little value. Indeed, one recalls how a short time back our light forces daringly bombarded the defenses of Pantellaria from its very doorstep. This island may not be much use to the Axis, but the magnificent port of Bizerta would be a very much greater menace to us. Actually it is one of the strongest protected of all French colonies. It has a very powerful defence barrier, known as the Marett Line.

Little shows above ground, but cunningly camouflaged are guns lowered from sight in redoubts cut in the rock, underground sleeping quarters, mess rooms, an elaborate telephone and radio system, and ample water supplies. Without doubt the Nazis would like to take this over as a running concern.

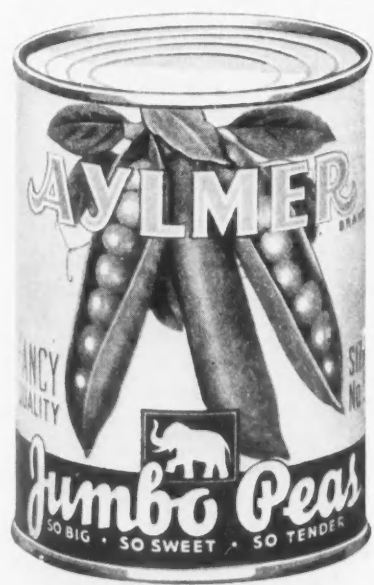
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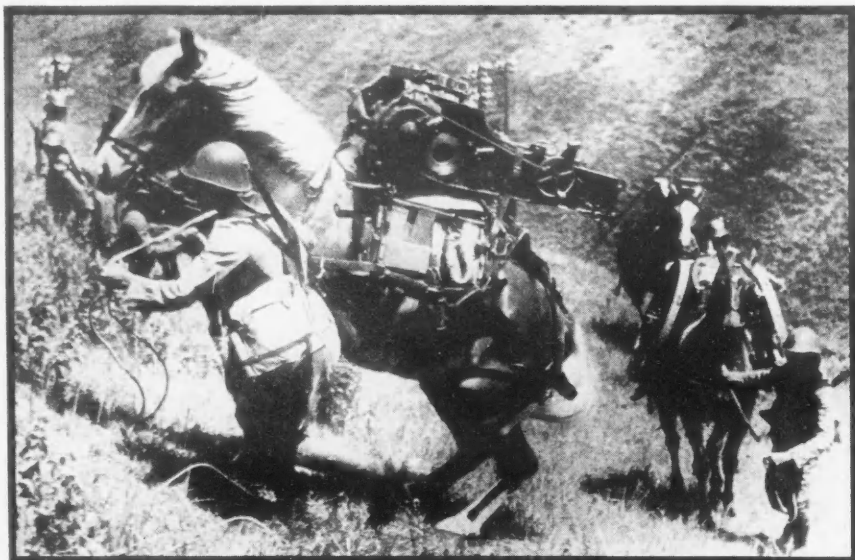
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Long have the Dutch known that their possession in the East Indies would be one of the richest plums of a Japanese drive southward, that once the Philippines were eliminated as a threat on the flank of such a drive, they would bear the full weight of the Japanese thrust. So the Dutch have prepared to fight—alone if need arose. Today, beside British and Americans, the Netherlands East Indies forces are bearing their share of the fighting in the Pacific. Above: Transporting artillery on horseback is common in the hills of the East Indies.



Above: leaders of the Netherlands East Indies are, right, Dr. H. J. Van Mook, new Minister of Colonies of the Netherlands government in exile, and Rear Admiral K. B. F. Doorman shown chatting as they attended a recent conference on western Pacific affairs at Batavia, Java. Below: mechanized units of the Army of the Netherlands East Indies are shown going through wet and dry sawa (rice paddies). The main rule for the tank drivers is "Don't stop in the mud." As Japan drove down through Malaya at Singapore and struck at Sarawak last week, the position of the Dutch East Indies became more and more precarious. In the Philippines, Japanese forces were advancing against stubborn American resistance. In only one instance did the Allies out-leap Japan: they occupied the half-Dutch, half-Portuguese island of Timor which lies between the Dutch East Indies and Australia, only 410 miles from Darwin.



TRENDS of more than 60 years standing in Canadian-American economic relations are being reversed by the wartime policy of economic collaboration now being followed by the governments of the two countries. Co-operation has taken the place of competition, a growing confidence has replaced mutual distrust, frankness has followed secretiveness. Where American industry was once encouraged to expand with a view to national self-sufficiency and Canadian industry was encouraged to do the same with a view to maintaining economic independence of a powerful neighbor, they are being encouraged and indeed directed to expand on lines which will make one complementary to the other.

Ever since 1878 when Sir John A. Macdonald won an election on his "national policy" and introduced frank and open protection into Canada this country has pursued an independent course so far as its economic relations with the United States were concerned. The national policy, it is true, was adopted only after the failure of attempts to come to an economic understanding with the United States but under it the tendency was to develop Canadian industry without regard to the ability of industry in the United States to supply the articles produced here at lower cost.

Under the new policy Mr. Mack-

BY FRANCIS FLAHERTY

The value of the present movement toward economic co-ordination of war resources between Canada and the United States is obvious. And the implications of this trend over a longer future are important.

The longer the war continues the more firmly rooted will co-laboration become and the more likely to give a new drift to Canada's domestic and export trade.

enzie King and Mr. Roosevelt concluded the Hyde Park agreement last April in which it was agreed "as a general principle that in mobilizing the resources of this continent, each country should provide the other with the defence articles which it is best able to produce, and above all, produce quickly, and that production programs be co-ordinated to this end."

The policy was carried a step further on Nov. 5 when the establishment of a Joint Committee on Defence Production was announced. The function of the committee of which the Canadian head is G. K. Shiels, Deputy Minister of Munitions and Supply, is "to survey the capacity

and potential capacity for the production of defence material in each country to the end that, in mobilizing the resources of the two countries, each country should provide for the common defence effort the defence articles which it is best able to produce, taking into consideration the desirability of so arranging production for defence purposes as to minimize, as far as possible and consistent with the maximum defence effort, maladjustments in the post-defence period."

The effect of co-ordination of industrial production is to quicken the flow of north and south trade on the continent whereas the pre-war tariff policies of the two countries tended to force trade into east and west channels. It makes for dependence of the United States on Canada for certain raw materials and parts as well as fully manufactured articles. It gives industry a measure of freedom of choice to select a base of operations on purely economic considerations without regard to the international boundary.

The principal agency of co-ordination is the Joint Economic Committee, the Canadian section of which is headed by Dr. W. A. Mackintosh. The two sections of the committee report respectively to the President and the Prime Minister and are thus in a position to call to the attention of the heads of the two governments opportunities for co-oper-

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Plea for Non-War Business

BY P. M. RICHARDS

NOW that we are taking such rapid and lengthy strides towards "total" war, satisfaction over the increasing effectiveness of our war effort is tempered, in business circles, by apprehension as to where all this regimentation is going to land us economically and socially. It is quite apparent that our economy is being made over to such an extent that it will never be possible, even if it is desirable, to unscramble the omelette after the war. If anything is certain in this very uncertain world, it is that the post-war business and social structure is going to be very different from that of pre-war.



Realization of this outstanding fact is responsible for many a headache today. The pressure of the war is such that we do not have very much sympathy for the fat souls who worry only because they foresee that they are going to lose some of their personal comforts and privileges, but the men who stand at the helms of business enterprises and have the responsibility of bringing them through the present stresses and storms are surely entitled to our consideration.

The Government, in its dealings with business, has a single aim, that of transforming the peacetime economy into a war economy, and it need not have any particular concern for the individual unit of business. Indeed, the Government may, in the interest of freeing materials and labor and productive capacity for war uses, prefer to see business units producing "non-essential" goods or services disappear.

Business Has Double Task

The heads of individual business units, on the other hand, have a double task: that of loyally supporting, to the fullest extent possible, the war effort which is as much their concern as it is anybody else's, and at the same time of preserving, also to the fullest extent possible, the businesses entrusted to their care and the welfare of those dependent on them. They cannot properly be criticized for striving to do so. The managers of large business enterprises are, it should be remembered, in most cases trustees acting for a host of interests other than their own.

The headaches everywhere afflicting business today are caused in large part by the myriad special problems which arise in carrying out the control orders, problems for which the authorities have not yet provided any solutions. Government price, materials supply, and wage control authorities, concerned only

with producing certain desired results incidental to the war effort, issue orders couched in very general terms without first studying the problems of operation to which the orders will give rise. Attempting to obey them, business runs right up against obstacles which call for special interpretations and often for adjustments, neither of which they can get. Presumably they will get them some time in the future, when the Board in question gets around to them, but in the meantime business operations in many lines are seriously handicapped, or even made impossible. Lacking official interpretation of an order, a business concern faces punishment for infraction if its own interpretation is wrong; to wait for the official ruling may involve serious financial losses.

Economic Loss to Society

It ought to be generally recognized that such financial losses or interruptions of production are a loss to society in more ways than one. If an enterprise is forced to cease or reduce operations because of inability to obtain essential supplies or because of financial losses due to the new controls, there is an economic loss to society which may not be serious immediately, when it is perhaps offset by a gain in war production, but which may perhaps have serious consequences in the post-war period when private business enterprise will have to assume vast burdens now borne by the state. To do so with any measure of success, private enterprise will need strength and efficiency. If non-essential business is eliminated in wartime, and only war-necessary business allowed to continue, the ability of private enterprise to perform the tasks to be required of it when the war ends will be greatly curtailed.

Though war needs must come first in present planning, it is quite wrong to suppose that the health of non-war industry does not matter much in wartime—that all that matters is war industry. Just as in peacetime we should prepare for the war that may come, we should prepare in wartime for the peace which some day will certainly follow. When peace returns, war activity will cease and society will again have to depend on other activity. Many undertakings prominent in the war period will still be functioning then, but it will take time to gear them to peacetime requirements, and, if the producers now deemed non-essential are not able to swing promptly into operation, the consequences particularly in respect of unemployment may be serious.



ation which may be overlooked by the various branches of government. The committees maintain small staffs of economists who make studies on questions relating to both immediate and post-war economic relations between the two countries.

The Department of Munitions and Supply maintains an office in Washington and keeps in direct touch with the Office of Production Management. Also in Washington is War Supplies Limited, a government corporation headed by E. P. Taylor whose job is to sell to the United States all the war supplies Canada can produce and spare under the Hyde Park agreement. The various controllers under the Department of Munitions and Supply, dealing with steel, metals, timber and so on keep representatives in Washington for the purpose of securing information and working out joint plans for production and distribution.

Where the Joint Committee on Defence Production operates to rationalize the production of finished articles between the two countries, an earlier creation, the Joint Materials Co-ordination Committee, operates in the field of raw materials, particularly metals. Its function is to see that the war industries of the two countries get their raw materials without interruption and it co-ordinates the priorities administrations.

Developed Slowly

Economic collaboration between Washington and Ottawa developed somewhat slowly as a logical outcome of the joint continental defence policy which found expression in the creation of the Canadian-American Joint Defence Board. It speeded up as the United States committed itself more positively to the support of Great Britain and its allies and as, in developing its own defence program, it found that Canada was already in production or on the way towards production of articles and materials it needed.

The first measure of economic collaboration was in the field of economic warfare. Both countries maintained lists of banned firms with a view to keeping certain articles and materials out of the hands of the enemy or conserving them for home or British needs. The two agencies of export control were brought together and a system of exchanging information worked out so that Canada will NOT be exporting some commodity which is scarce in the United States to other countries and vice versa.

Collaboration in shipping control was the next development and again it was a case of getting two agencies already operating in the field to exchange information and plan their activities in such a way as to make the maximum use of the tonnage available to both countries for the transportation of oil and other essentials.

In the large and vital sphere of

domestic economic controls such as those pertaining to wages, prices and rationing of consumer goods collaboration has not advanced much past the stage of exchanging information. That field is so much in the realm of high governmental policy that the economists and civil servants comprising the Joint Economic Committee hesitate to enter it unless instructed to do so.

Trouble-Shooting

The committee in point of fact functions more as a trouble shooting agency than as a planning board. Washington was fully advised about the Canadian wage and price ceiling programs and even sent officials to Ottawa to get first hand information on them but it was not consulted about them. The same is true of similar measures taken or contemplated in the United States as far as Canadian authorities are concerned, although it is known that the Americans have copied a few ideas which struck them as sound because of their application in Canada.

One of the most jealously guarded prerogatives of a sovereign state is the power to make laws affecting the lives of its citizens and, however much they may co-operate in directing the location of plants, the movement of ships, division of export markets, neither government is yet ready to consult with an outside authority on how it shall treat its wage-earners, its farmers or its consumers.

The diversity in basic internal economic policy between the two countries also makes any important measure of collaboration in this field impracticable. In agriculture, for instance, the American policy is to provide farmers with a price on a parity with the prices of commodities in general, regardless of the existence of surpluses. The Canadian policy, on the other hand, might be termed a subsistence policy. It is to provide farmers with enough to live on in order to keep them in production where a heavy surplus depresses prices, rather than to maintain a parity price level.

A certain amount of collaboration takes place in the field of export markets. The interruption of trade with Europe forces South American countries to rely to a greater extent than ever before on Canada and the United States. South America needs steel and steel products in order to keep its essential services such as railways, tramways and water systems operating. Despite the scarcity of steel the expediency of meeting those needs is obvious. For diplomatic and political reasons it is desirable to curtail civilian use of steel in Canada and the United States a little more than would otherwise be necessary in order to enable other countries in this hemisphere to maintain their services.

Thus South American orders may be directed to Canadian or American

plants according to which is in a position to fill them with the least inconvenience to war production.

The possibility of similar collaboration in the relief of Europe and other war-damaged areas after hostilities cease opens up a wide vista to those who visualize a continuance of the trend to economic co-operation.

Sixty years of tariff protection gave Canada an industrial structure which enabled it to play a sizable role in war production and led the United States to welcome this country as an industrial partner. Now with the governments doing the bulk of the buying and selling between the two countries, with a measure of control over exports and imports and with reduction of taxes or subsidizing of imports proposed as part of the price control plan the tariff has much less meaning than before.

Non-Tariff Controls

In the post-war period, if economic collaboration continues, the tariff as an instrument of economic policy will probably remain in the background while other forms of control either by Canada alone or in agreement with the United States may take its place.

Before projecting dreams of international economic co-operation too far into the future, however, it is prudent to remember that competition reigned unchecked so long as both countries were producing more than they could sell and that co-operation only appeared when both entered a period of scarcity.

The period of scarcity will end with the war or within a reasonably short time after the war ends. It may be postponed in some measure by immediate, vigorous and generous action on the part of the American nations towards assisting in the rehabilitation of the war-torn parts of the world.

NEW BOOKS

Better Business to the South

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

COMMERCIAL Pan American, a monthly review of commerce and finance in countries south of the Rio Grande is one of the biggest contributions of the Pan American Union to continental business understanding. The current (April-May-June) combined issue contains the annual economic survey (for 1940) of Latin America. We recommend its addition to the must list of every wide-awake individual.

In concise chapters, each devoted to a single country, the survey traces the catastrophic effects of the war on Latin American economy. It demonstrates the impact of the loss of European markets, which in 1939 purchased 25% of the total Latin American exports. But it also shows the beginnings of the ascending curve of exports to the United States, Britain and Canada of war raw materials.

While Latin America suffered severely from loss of markets it was also affected extremely adversely by the rising costs of transportation, insurance etc. of all import goods. It is all the more encouraging then to see how individual countries began to attempt to solve the situation by increasing home production of finished goods and finding new markets.

Here and there throughout the 315-page volume are scattered interesting figures concerning Canada. In 1940, for example, we took 2.3% of Argentine's total exports as compared with only 1.2% in 1939. The share of our imports from Brazil in the country's foreign trade increased sevenfold from .3% in 1939 to 2.1% in 1940. On the other hand our exports to

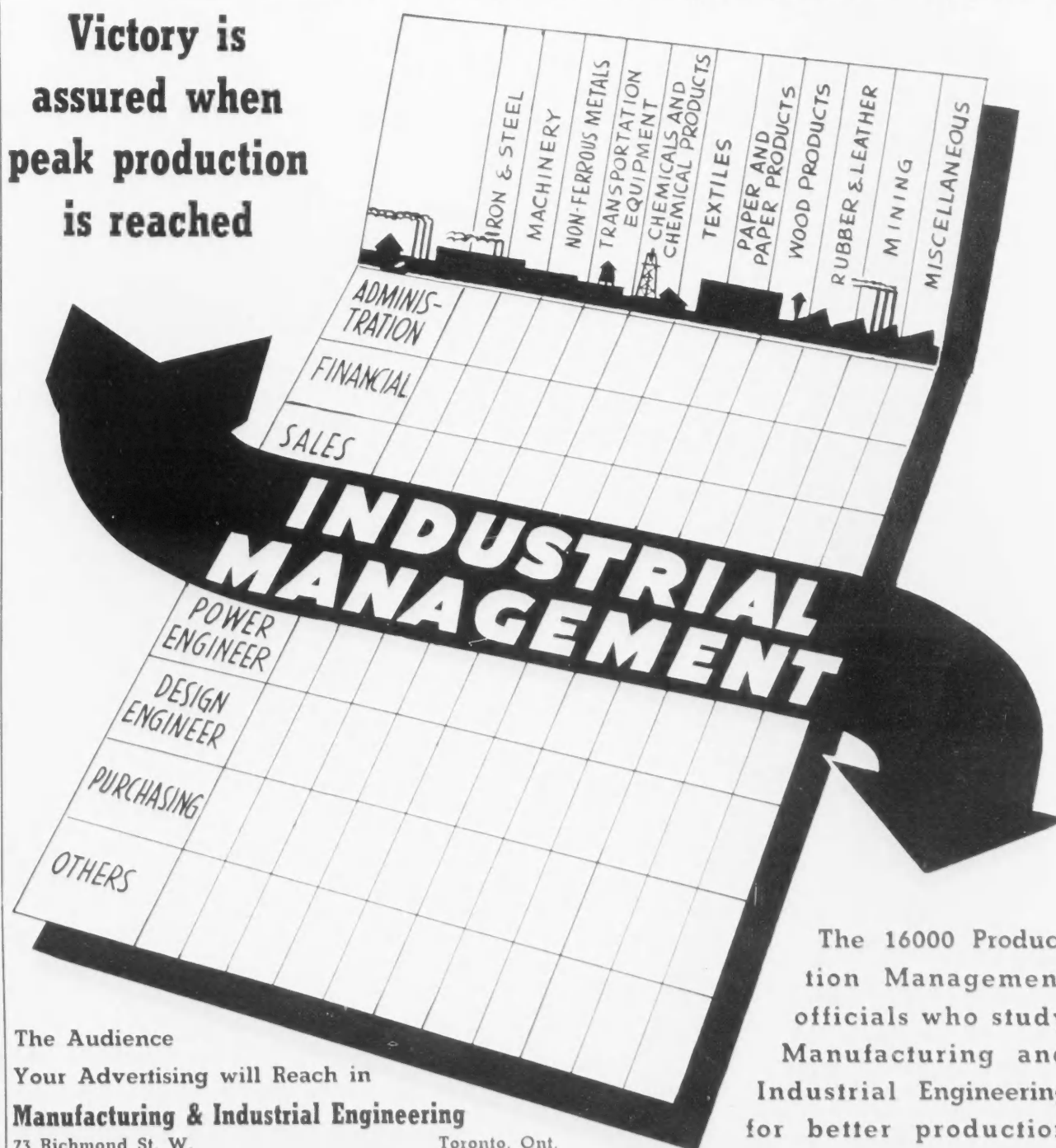


U Saw, Premier of Burma, who was caught in the Japanese bombing raids on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and is remaining there "because of transportation difficulties." Here the Premier wears the national costume he donned for his visit to Buckingham Palace. The "apron" or ihungi is handwoven of gold and silver threads and costs £30. He has 6.

Brazil rose by only 25%. In 1939 we took 1% of Brazil's cotton exports; in 1940 10.1%.

Studying the survey one is convinced time and again that the age of greater Pan American collaboration has arrived.

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On September 28, 1941, the Italian force at Walchefit Pass, 80 miles north of Gondar, surrendered under arms and received the honors of War. A guard of honor composed of King's African Rifles was drawn up and a British Brigadier took the salute. A mile past the saluting base the Italians surrendered their arms. Here the Italians, with the Italian flag at their head, march past the British saluting base with the Brigadier in the centre front. The saluting Italian is Col. Gonella.

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TO CANADIAN EXPORTERS

WAR-TIME necessity has resulted in many restrictions being placed upon Canadian export trade—notably upon exports of products such as iron and steel, for which the demand for war purposes must be given priority.

Export shipments to many different markets are subject to these restrictions. The commodities affected comprise an extensive list.

Many of these restrictions are administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce, acting in co-operation with authorities in other Departments of the Dominion Government who are charged with seeing that Canada's war effort is safeguarded in respect to supplies of metals, timber and other essential materials.

Canadian exporters are asked to bear in mind that the control or restriction of exports is essential to efficient war-time economy. Its purpose is to ensure the maximum war contribution from the Dominion's industrial and food-producing resources.

Coupled with these control measures, steps have been taken to apply policies which will, to the fullest degree, reconcile the practical need for protecting Canada's permanent interests as an exporting country with the primary objective of maintaining the maximum national war effort.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

HON. JAMES A. MACKINNON, M.P.
Minister

Ottawa

L. D. WILGESS
Deputy Minister

TC 434



BUT AREN'T WE GOING TO NEED HIM AFTER THE WAR?

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

DOMINION BRIDGE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give your opinion of the common stock of Dominion Bridge and tell me if you think the company will keep paying dividends.

S. C. A., Halifax, N.S.

The stock of Dominion Bridge has better than average appeal and, since, earnings should be up to scratch for the duration, I would say that the \$1.20-per-share dividend should be maintained.

If taxes keep piling up, there will be no more than a nominal advance in earnings in this fiscal year over the \$1.36 per share shown in 1939-1940, although heavy demands for industrial machinery and shell production in the new shell-making division assures capacity operations for the Dominion Engineering subsidiary. This subsidiary should pay handsome dividends over the next couple of years or so.

Dominion Bridge is Canada's largest fabricator of structural steels for bridges, industrial and commercial buildings, plate, tank and mechanical work, such as cranes, trolleys, etc., accounting for over 50 per cent of such work.

WRIGHT-HARGREAVES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have heard that it is foolish to hang on to Wright-Hargreaves and Lake Shore, in which I have a little over a thousand dollars which I don't want to lose. Will you please advise me?

J. F. D., London, Ont.

So much uncertainty surrounds the present situation that it is difficult to advise you, but, personally, I would be inclined in your place to keep the shares as the current low level at which they are quoted seems to have more than discounted all the unfavorable factors. Due to the depressed market prices the yields are unusually attractive and if you were to sell, the question would arise as to where you could secure a similar return?

Both Lake Shore and Wright-Hargreaves, with the rest of the gold mining industry, face many problems arising from the war, such as soaring costs, drastic taxes and a growing scarcity of labor. As you undoubtedly are aware the decline in production, earnings and dividends at Lake Shore are partly attributable to rockbursts, and the readjustment necessary to counteract these. The big upset marketwise in Wright-Hargreaves came this year when disappointing results were met with in development at depth.

It is possible Lake Shore may be forced to further reduce tonnage as the study of the rockburst situation continues. At any rate in the future

mining conditions can be expected to determine production and profits, rather than dividend policies. New ore developments at depth are favorable, and Lake Shore has a good many years life ahead of it. Deeper work has been recommended for Wright-Hargreaves, either on its own property or in conjunction with the other properties. While the present dividend distributions cannot likely be maintained it is reasonable to anticipate the continuation of the regular rate of 10 cents a share quarterly for some years.

Both companies have strong liquid positions. Lake Shore at the end of June reported net working capital of approximately \$3,700,000, while Wright-Hargreaves at the end of August 31st, showed close to \$4,500,000. The latter company is also active in outside exploration.

RIORDON P & P

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Among some old papers of my brother's was found a certificate for 20 common shares of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd. I believe this company was taken over by one of the larger pulp and paper companies a number of years ago. If so, arrangements were probably made at that time for trading the company's stock for shares of the purchasing company. I would appreciate any information you can give me.

H. B., Hamilton, Ont.

I regret to say that these shares do not appear to be worth anything. The Riordon Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. was liquidated during 1924 and 1925 under the Canadian Winding Up Act. Its properties were sold by the liquidator to the Canadian International Paper Co., which assumed the liability represented by outstanding bond issues of the Riordon Co. Ltd. and the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. This sale to International left nothing, I believe, for about \$5,000,000 of unsecured creditors' claims and therefore nothing for the shareholders.

FAULKENHAM

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A couple of years ago, on a "hot tip" from Toronto, I purchased a few hundred shares of Faulkenham Gold Mines. Will you please tell me whether the company has amalgamated with another company, is still operating or has gone into liquidation?

R. L. J., Calgary, Alta.

Faulkenham Lake Gold Mines has been inactive for a couple of years but still retains two groups in the Red Lake area. Work on the Ball township claims was stopped when surface exploration and diamond drilling gave negative results. On the Baird township ground, south of

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 220

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1942 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd February next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st December 1941. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT

General Manager

Toronto, 12th December 1941

Guaranty Trust COMPANY OF CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1 1/2%, being at the rate of 5 1/2% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending December 31st, 1941, payable January 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

J. WILSON BERRY,

GENERAL MANAGER.

Madsen, work was suspended four years ago, after a shaft was sunk 350 feet and considerable lateral work done on three levels.

A working option was taken on the Starratt-Olsen group of 16 claims adjoining the Baird property, on which ground the Hammell interests had done surface exploration and diamond drilling. Under the agreement Faulkenham was to pay \$120,000, including \$100,000, to be spent on the development of the property. The plant was moved from its original property and a shaft carried to 265 feet. Plans were to go to 350 feet and open two levels, but due to difficult financing conditions the necessary funds were not secured and Faulkenham lost its interest in the group through failure to complete the terms of the agreement.

GOLD & DROSS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I understand that current earnings of Canadian Pacific are at a very high level and that net earnings this year may be very satisfactory. Please give me some up-to-date information regarding the company's operations and prospects for the common stock. Do you think there is any possibility of dividends being resumed on the common stock in the near future?

G. B. C., Wilkie, Sask.

I doubt it very much and, consequently, I think that the ordinary stock of Canadian Pacific has little appeal, although it could show moderate appreciation from present low prices as long as the war boom continues.

Reflecting the continued upward surge in armament production and increasing flow of war supplies to England, gross revenues in the first nine months of this year advanced 30 per cent over year-earlier receipts. Traffic gains are expected to narrow somewhat in the last quarter, but

with new plants coming into production and Canadian war industries operating on full-time schedules, rail operations will be maintained at a high level. Non-operating income will also contribute importantly to earnings.

While costs are moving upward, ordinary share net may approximate \$2 in 1941. Resumption of dividends, however, appears doubtful, as I have said, because of large debt requirements out of earnings and war uncertainties.

ROBY'S

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please tell me if the stock of Roby's Products Limited, with head office at Montreal, has any value? I bought these shares in 1929 and have not been able to get any word from the company since.

N. W. S., Brandon, Man.

Roby's Products Limited was a well known promotion, and was referred to during its lifetime a number of times in SATURDAY NIGHT.

The company went into bankruptcy

on June 16, 1932, and had been operating at a heavy loss for three years prior to that date, with the result that the capital had been greatly impaired and the assets depleted. Practically the only asset of the company was the property in Montreal and this was disposed of at a sum barely sufficient to take care of the fixed charges which had been allowed to accrue against the estate. Some time ago, we were informed by the liquidators, Ritchie, Brown & Co., of 388 St. James St., Montreal, that due to the state the company was in when they took it over, there was very little money available for ordinary creditors, with the result that there was no equity for shareholders.

BEATTIE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please tell me what kind of a purchase the Beattie Gold Mines shares would be? For some time I've been wanting to invest a small sum in a mine having good prospects.

—S. H., Ingersoll, Ont.

The high yield along with speculative possibilities in the big campaign of exploration now proceeding, provide attraction in shares of Beattie Gold Mines. At current prices the return is about 16 per cent. The 1941 dividend of 16 cents is being earned by a comfortable margin and its continuance appears reasonably safe for some time. In 1940, 18 cents a share was paid and 15 cents in 1939.

Ore reserves are sufficient for about seven years' mill requirements. The ore is relatively low grade and rather hard to treat but the company has highly efficient management and costs have been kept down in accordance. Looking to the future, Beattie has acquired the Donchester property, adjoining immediately to the east, and has options on control of the Central Duparquet property, which gives it a length of nearly three miles of favorable porphyry formation east of the main workings. A large exploration and development program over a long, wide area is underway and while no substantial new orebodies have yet been located the indications are promising.

..

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

GREATER co-ordination of the war effort in which the United States and Canada find themselves engaged has become imperative. This being so, the tariff against copper and zinc entering the United States from Canada appears likely to be abolished. When and if such a development takes place the producers of copper and zinc from the mines of Canada will stand in line to receive a substantially higher price for their product, at least that portion of the amount which the producers have contracted to deliver to the Canadian and British governments.

The price of 15 to 16 cents which high cost producing mines in the United States are currently receiving for a pound of copper would amount to over 17 cents a pound in Canadian funds. Such a price for copper, and a corresponding increase for zinc, would clear the way toward new sources of output in the Dominion. Such properties as Sudbury Basin Mines, Coast Copper Mines, Mandy Mines, and various others now lying in idleness could then become important contributors to the general war effort.

Since the first month following the outbreak of the war against Germany I have never questioned the wisdom of securing base metals at the lowest possible cost for the British and the Canadian governments. Nevertheless, I have likewise never overlooked a single opportunity to suggest that should a sufficient amount of metal not be in sight to

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of the New York stock market was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12.

READJUSTMENT TO WAR

America has been readjusting to war since the summer of 1940 when its course was altered in keeping with its increased vulnerability following the fall of the French armies. The climax to this war readjustment, so far as the N.Y. stock market is concerned, is being currently witnessed. It results from nervousness naturally accompanying official declarations of war and the actual shock of battle. Furthermore, there is the knowledge that such adverse war news as the U.S. is to witness is more apt to come in the early months of the war. As time elapses, and the war effort gathers momentum, a gradual improvement in operations and psychology is to be anticipated.

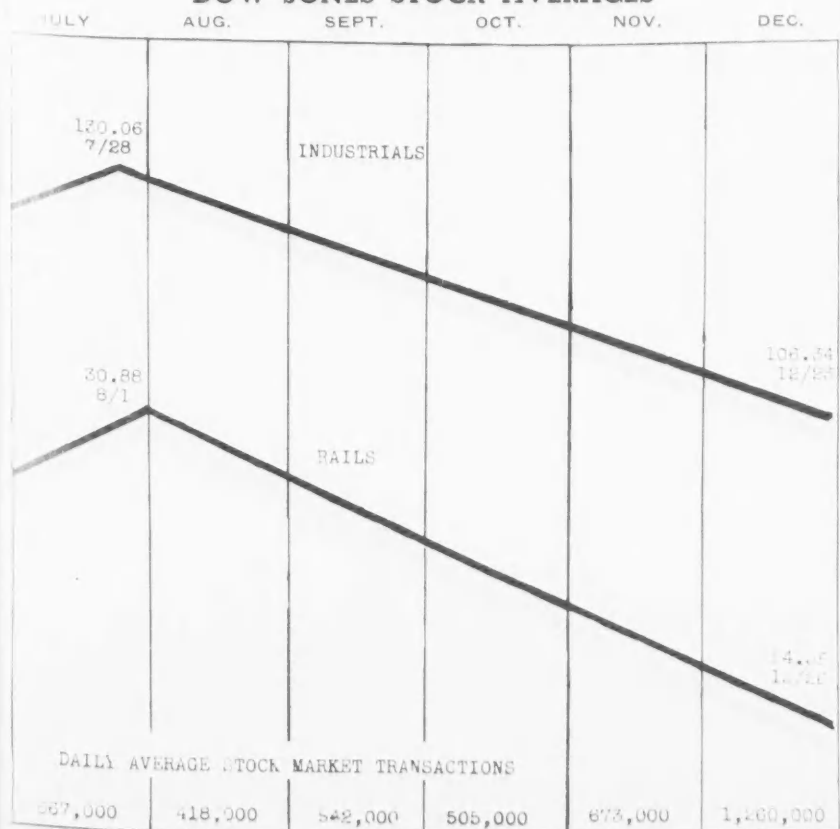
A WELL-LIQUIDATED MARKET

Under the pressure of current war developments as they particularly affect the United States, prices of American stocks have been carried back to around the levels witnessed in May and June of last year, when the seriousness of the Axis military threat first became apparent. In the recent decline the Dow-Jones industrial average moved under its 1940 critical point of 111.84, while the rail average held above its similar critical point of 22.14. This failure of one average to confirm the weakness of the other, coming at a time when major news developments were adverse, indicated a fairly well-liquidated market.

ACCUMULATE DURING WEAKNESS

While it is too early to say that the rail average will not give a late or retarded confirmation to the weakness in the industrial list, there are other factors of a positive nature also deserving consideration. These, as alluded to in recent Forecasts are the long duration of the decline, the climatic nature of the recent selling wave, and the inflationary trends in other sections of the price structure. Taking these various factors into account, along with the high yields on shares as well as the satisfactory dividend coverage, we continue of the opinion that periods of market weakness afford an opportunity for long-term and intermediate accumulation of stocks.

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assure complete victory over the enemy, then, and without hesitation, the necessary added amount of the vital metals should be secured no matter how high the price.

Creation blessed this Dominion of Canada with resources which are not being drawn upon to the fullest possible extent at present. It is difficult to understand how a metals controller can go to bed at night and sleep, knowing that flesh and blood must be the forfeit on the firing line for the lack of metal going into the tools of war, yet knowing that here in

Canada are mines with orebodies that could even now be turning out copper, lead and zinc, but which are still lying in idleness. Or, on the other hand, can it be that the metals controller is without adequate authority and quite incapable of convincing the politician who has?

Waite-Amulet is unofficially stated to be producing nearly half as much copper as Noranda. Also, Waite-Amulet is stated to be working toward an output of possibly 35,000,000 lbs. of zinc annually.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Life Presidents Discuss War Problems

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Some pertinent truths about this war and wars in general were voiced by Chairman O. J. Arnold, president of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, at the annual convention of the Life Presidents which was held in New York a few days after the treacherous attack by the Japs on Pearl Harbour.

Among other arresting things, he said: "In this war, as in the last war, the ultimate test of whether democracy survives will not be a test of arms but will be a test of the power of free democratic institutions themselves to meet the social, spiritual and economic aspirations of the people."

IT WAS natural that the war should occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at its recent annual convention, in New York City. When the theme of the meeting was chosen many weeks before the convention no one could have foreseen the startling realities of its meaning. The theme was "Life Insurance in Defense of Democracy," and the events of Sunday, December 7, brought home as never before the gigantic task that lies before the country in the defense of democracy.

In his opening remarks, the chairman pointed out that the meeting was taking place as the nation gathered itself for the greatest effort in all its history. He added: "I am sure that I speak for everyone in this room when I say that this organization and each of us as individuals pledge our unstinted support to the President, to the American people, and to our Canadian allies who are represented with us here today, in order that treachery may be answered with unity and cowardice with crushing blows." As its first official act in convention, the Association sent a telegram to President Roosevelt, pledging the utmost support of the sixty-five member companies to every effort being made to defeat any challenge to the liberties of the country.

United the Nation

It was also noted by the chairman that the blow delivered in the dark on December 7, far from knocking the nation groggy as it was intended to do, had cleared the national consciousness of a multitude of petty quarrels, misgivings and uncertainties. Far from being dismayed, the nation's resolve had begun to set into the hard lines of determined action. The people of the United States had come to realize at long last, he said, that without honor among men there can be no security.

As to what life insurance is doing, or has done, or can do in the defense of democracy, the chairman pointed out that the normal operations of the life insurance companies aid the defense program. Life insurance in force in the United States at the end of 1941 is estimated to total \$124,000,000,000, an all-time high, while the new insurance for the year is estimated at \$12,600,000,000, an increase of more than 10 per cent over the new insurance of 1940. Payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries in 1941 are estimated at about \$2,550,000,000, some 61 per cent of which went to living policyholders.

Just what relation these figures have to the country's war effort is not generally understood. Few people know that the life insurance companies doing business in the United States in their normal investment operations in 1941 purchased nearly \$1,500,000,000 of government bonds. In putting this fact in more concrete form, the chairman said the life companies had channeled back to the government savings adequate to buy about 4,000 heavy bombers, or 7,000 medium bombers, or 11,000 interceptor pursuit planes, or 18,000 90-millimetre anti-aircraft guns, or 12,000 heavy tanks, or 20,000 medium tanks, or 1,000 "ugly duckling" merchant ships, or 240 modern de-

stroyers, or sufficient to build for the navy new battleships outnumbering those in the country's present powerful fleet.

Inflation Preventive

One of the menaces on the home front in wartime is the danger of inflation. Constant warnings are being given about the need for added savings and for curtailing ordinary purchases in order to prevent shortages of various materials. Yet, as the chairman pointed out, few grasp the fact that the army of life insurance salesmen is the best trained and most skillful army of men in the world in the business of encouraging saving, and that no private institution daily contributes more to the prevention of inflation than life insurance.

Another point noted by the chairman which it is well to remember is that because of the nature of life insurance savings they probably do more than any other type to protect the government against ill consequences of a vast emergency financing program. Life insurance purchases of government securities, it should not be overlooked, neither act to inflate the credit structure, as do purchases by banks, nor do they carry the threat of demoralization of the government's credit by dumping after the emergency, as do individual holdings.

One of the suggestions made by the chairman in dealing with this matter is well worth consideration by our own government. It was to the effect that the Treasury Department would be wise to give serious consideration to the issue of some form of security designed to be especially attractive to institutions like life insurance companies which are accustomed to hold sound investments until maturity.

Strongest Power

Although the direct contributions of life insurance to the war effort, arising largely from the normal operations of the companies engaged in the business, are often but little known or understood by the general public, yet, said the chairman, they typified, it seemed to him, exactly what Woodrow Wilson meant when he said that no power on earth is as great as the voluntary efforts of free men and free institutions working together in a common cause. That is "all-out" defense at its best, added the chairman, and no so-called "New Order" which relies upon force or compulsion could ever cope with it in the long run.

Regarded by the chairman as perhaps even more important than those direct contributions to the war effort will be the contribution the life insurance business will make in maintaining the morale of the people and their faith in the honesty, the humaneness and the worth of democratic institutions. Events, he said, had forced the country into a shooting war, but whether the war means—as President Roosevelt put it—that this form of treachery can never endanger the world again will depend in his view on their ability to restore to the peoples of the world some measure of faith in democratic ideals and processes.

It was also pointed out that the whims and ambitions and purposes of wilful men will always remain as an

explosive force in international relations so long as men are forced to turn to dictators or to ruling cliques for solution of their national problems. It is admitted that people will turn to such leaders unless and until faith in representative democratic processes is restored.

It is likewise admitted that you cannot impose faith on any people through the instrumentality of war. The last war, said the chairman, should have taught the lesson that winning a war does not of itself make democracy safe in any country. In this war, he said, it was not the physical defeat of France but the inner decay of her democratic institutions, and of faith in them, that destroyed her democracy. Hitler merely becoming the receiver—as he had become in Germany—for a bankrupt faith in democratic processes that had abandoned democratic ideals.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Please give me complete information regarding the Industrial Life, Accident & Sickness Insurance Company.

They are offering a very attractive accident and sickness policy, and before considering them, I would like to have your opinion. Also, please give me your preference on the following three policies: (1) 20 Pay Life; (2) 20 Year Endowment; (3) An annuity commencing at the age of 55.

This policy is for my daughter, aged 21, who is considering setting aside a premium of about \$120.00 a year for life insurance.

—Z. M. A., Outremont, Que.

If the company to which you refer is the Industrial Life Insurance Company, with head office at Quebec City, Que., this company was incorporated and commenced business in December, 1905. It operates under a Quebec charter and license and not under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed to transact life, accident and sickness insurance in the Province of Quebec, and has a deposit of \$103,000 with the provincial Government for the protection of policyholders.

At the end of 1940 its total admitted assets were \$2,506,045, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$2,234,925, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$271,120. As the paid up capital amounted to \$141,120, there was thus a net surplus of \$130,000 over capital, policy reserves and all liabilities. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to do business with.

My advice for your daughter would be to take out a 20-year endowment policy, which combines savings with protection, so that should she not survive the endowment period the face amount of the policy would be payable, while in the case of her survival, which is much more likely, she could then decide what disposition of the proceeds would best meet her requirements at that time. She would not have to make her decision until the end of the endowment period.

Editor, About Insurance:

Please give me the standing of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company as a fire insurance company.

M. L. A., Toronto, Ont.

You have evidently confused this company with some other one, as the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company, with head office at Chicago and Canadian head office at Toronto, is not licensed in this country for the transaction of fire insurance. It is licensed for automobile, accident, boiler and machinery, plate glass, theft, and workmen's compensation insurance. It occupies a strong financial position and is safe to do business with for the various classes of insurance for which it is licensed.



During last week the German retreat in Russia continued on all fronts, although stiffening German resistance to Russian attacks on the Moscow, Leningrad and Ukraine fronts was reported. The soldier on the right in this picture is apparently wounded and needs the support of his comrade. The crude building at the upper right was ignited by shell fire.



Last week, by Russian count, at least 20,000 Germans—or about half the Nazi forces on the Sevastopol front—were killed in a furious battle, which, the Russians said, failed to crack their stubborn resistance before the big Black Sea naval base. Russian successes on the Central front continued and the Soviet Information Bureau announced that in five days—from December 21 to December 25—a total of 10,220 Nazi officers and men were annihilated. Above: Germans enshrouded in the smoke of battle charge a Soviet position. Below: German soldiers are served food in their field positions. The Nazis are reported suffering heavily from the intense cold which pervades along the Russ front.



War-Winning Use of Ships

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent
in London

EVEN while the limelights are focused on tanks and planes, we must not forget that Britain will be carried to victory on ships. It is in Continental Europe that the Nazis will finally be broken, and the weapons and the men that break them will get there by no magic, but by ships. Round firesides that would have been cold if the Nazis had invaded successfully after Dunkirk it is so easy to forget that what held Hitler back from that adventure then was not that he lacked men or tanks or planes or guns, or that he was so amazed at his successes that he had to stop to take breath, but that he was unable to carry his men and tanks and planes and guns across the Channel. He did not have the ships.

In the first two years of the war Britain and her Allies and the innocent neutrals lost altogether 8 million tons gross of shipping. That is the great debit in the balance-sheet. Britain had 18 million tons gross when she declared war, and from Norway, Holland, Greece, France, Belgium, Denmark, Poland, and British and American shipyards, she has gained 12 million tons. That is the credit side. The balance of 22 million tons on the right side is not, however, all it seems to be. The voyages are longer, and many of the ships are not ocean-going. Convoying cuts down speed. Losses are less serious than they were, but the deduction from Mr. Churchill's statement at

Though Britain's ship losses have been reduced, they still exceed considerably the rate of replacement. Mr. Layton says that the use of ships requires immediate examination.

If we can adapt our strategy so that, in advance of the production of war supplies, the proper tonnage of shipping is released for carrying those supplies, we shall steal a march on time.

the beginning of October that sinkings in the third quarter of the year were only one third of those for the second quarter was that we were losing 157,000 tons a month on an average. That is a big loss, exceeding considerably the rate of replacement.

The United States is working hard, because the need is so plain, but launchings in 1941 will, at a million tons gross, not set the Thames on fire, let alone the Rhine, and even the probable jump to near 4 million tons in 1942, though it represents a great aim, looks a little in a long time compared with the immediate urgency. Not even the patriarchs who warn us daily that Russia cannot win the war for us—as though the Russian war were not ours also—deny any longer that a decision in that country will greatly influence the general decision. And Russian resistance, Russian victory, are tied up with the aid that British shipping can bring.

Needs Likely to Grow

Maybe there should be some new thinking on the position. It is well to know that the mounting program of U.S. shipbuilding and of our own yards will finally allow for all needs. But we must beware of the assumption that the needs will remain stagnant. If the need grows in line with the production the war will be a very long business. It is the use of ships which requires immediate examination. The war-winning use of ships is in carrying war supplies, to Russia now and later to our own Continental expeditionary force. If we can adapt our strategy so that, in advance of production, a great tonnage of shipping is released for carrying such supplies we shall steal a march on time. That would be a good thing, because every victory in the war so far had derived directly from a gangster handling of Old Man Time.

How can this be done? What shipping can be diverted to this immediate use? Perhaps the answer is on land, and in Europe. On land this war is a war of movement, involving large and rapid transitions of men and weapons. It is therefore a war of communications. The German Command understands very well that, whatever the risks, this principle must be supported without any qualification whatever. If Moscow is

to be attacked, then the machines of attack and the machines of supply must be diverted from anywhere else at all so long as they are concentrated on the immediate objective. That is the obvious element in the Nazi plan for land warfare, and it has not proved so unsuccessful.

Can we adopt such a policy on the sea now? Britain is well-stocked with food. Lord Woolton reminded us of it recently. Is there not an argument for living on our reserves for a time and loading the food ships with tanks for Russia? Every ship laden for Russia now is worth two, maybe ten, sent later on. The Government has no doubt adjusted its carefully-designed allocation of shipping space since the requirements of our Russian ally have swollen. It is a duty now to consider, not just the obvious and conservative adjustments apparent within the general framework of the "pre-Russia" scheme, but a bold recasting of the framework itself.

Company Reports

ROYAL BANK

THE annual balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Royal Bank of Canada for the year ending November 29, 1941, shows substantial gains under practically all important headings.

Assets increased almost \$120,000,000 and have reached the record total of \$1,075,000,000. As usual, the liquid position is strong, with quickly realizable assets totalling \$681,918,309. This represents 69.56% of the bank's liabilities to the public. Included in this total of liquid assets are notes of and deposits with the Bank of Canada of \$86,542,227, cash and bank balances of \$101,285,122 and Dominion and provincial securities valued at \$371,231,959.

Total public deposits likewise reached a new high figure of \$902,000,000, an increase during the year of \$97,546,128. In spite of a large volume of withdrawals for the purchase of Victory Bonds last summer, public savings in Canada, it is understood, have since not only regained their previous high point, but actually show an increase over the figure of a year ago.

Commercial loans in Canada during the period under review totalled \$241,782,846 as compared with \$229,451,217 shown in the previous year. Call loans are up \$6,187,000. Foreign loans and loans to cities, towns and municipalities show slight contraction.

Profits were well-maintained notwithstanding increased operating costs due to larger staff, increased taxes, cost of living bonuses and other factors.

After providing for taxes, and appropriations for bad and doubtful debts profits totalled \$3,535,000. Out of this amount the usual dividends totalling \$2,800,000 were paid, \$325,000 was set aside for the Pension Fund Society, and \$400,000 for depreciation of bank premises. The balance of profit and loss carried forward amounted to \$3,209,074 an increase of \$10,928.



Industrial Flying Squads have been formed by the British Ministry of Supply and here one such squad leaves a London factory for the North. Mobile groups of workmen, they travel wherever they are most needed.

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UNUSUAL BANKING In These Unusual Times

As Canada's war efforts speed up, business in general increases in volume and banking activity also increases. Our service keeps pace with requirements, although more than 600 members of our staff already are in the Empire's forces.

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It's an Old, Old Custom

Since human beings began to note the recurrence of the seasons, the New Year has been hailed with feasts and rejoicings.

And so, let us observe the good old custom; keep cheerful and do some hopeful wishing for

A Happy New Year

The season's greetings to all our Agents and Business Friends.

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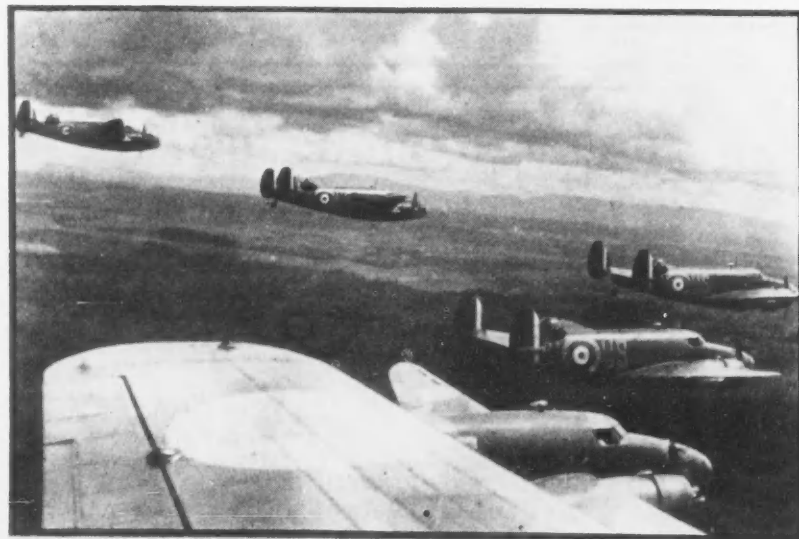
All over the world Britain's allies are rallying to her cause. This picture was taken during "War Weapons Week" in Lagos, capital of Nigeria. Note the sign on the back of the bus, the naked child at the left.



As the Japanese threaten Burma and the Burma Road, British forces in the country stand to their posts. On the Burma frontier these Indian mountain troops inspect the first American Tommy gun they have ever seen.



In Malaya, where the Japanese have been pressing strongly for the last 5 weeks, came the heartening word early this week that Imperial troops had beaten back Nipponese forces with heavy losses in the Chemor area of Perak State. And from London and Washington came assurances that Malaya's pressing need for men and armaments would be met. Above: Indian troops, Malaya. Below: Lockheed Hudsons over the Malay Peninsula.



BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

West Calmly Waits for Air Raids

BY P. W. LUCE

BRITISH COLUMBIA is muddling along quite unconcerned over the probability of the Japanese raining bombs from the skies on the coast cities. Nobody seems in the least worried. True, there is some slight bestirring in official circles, but this has shown little in tangible results. Considerable correspondence has been exchanged between Vancouver and Victoria, Victoria and Ottawa, and various semi-public bodies and civic officials, but the end product of all this is that the question of defraying costs remains unsettled. The haggling over financial responsibility will probably continue until air raids are a reality, or the threat is permanently removed.

It is freely admitted that the Japanese can bomb Prince Rupert, Nanaimo, Victoria, Vancouver, and New Westminster without being subjected to much heavy interference. The evacuation of women and children has been considered in an academic sort of way, and a plan for the distribution of the population in the interior of the province and on the prairies is being drawn up in Victoria. There is just a chance that it may be ready in time.

With the exception of Vancouver, none of the coast cities has a single air-raid shelter.

Vancouver has one. It is the private property of one of the professors of the University of British Columbia, and is large enough to accommodate his family. That leaves only around 300,000 persons to be provided for, assuming most of them stay home.

Nanaimo, of course, has its coal mines, including many abandoned properties. These could take care of a population many times larger than that of the city, but it will not be possible to get outsiders to these natural shelters in time to do them any good.

PLANS for the building of backyard air-raid shelters are available in Vancouver. Unfortunately, though B.C. has vast quantities of heavy timber which would make ideal material, none of this is cut to the required size. Furthermore, it frequently rains in Vancouver. Most backyard shelters would require constant pumping to keep them dry, and the average man balks at this back-breaking chore. He would much rather hope that the Japanese will finally decide not to bomb the coast.

There is a mile-long tunnel cut under the city from Burrard Inlet to False Creek which may have possibilities as a gigantic shelter. It is owned by the C.P.R., and used to move rolling stock from its terminus to its yards. It could probably hold 50,000 persons, packed in too closely for comfort, but it is in no shape to be put into immediate use.

There are only two openings to the tunnel. The ventilation system has been designed to take care of smoke exhaust only, and after a train has chugged along its length it takes about an hour before the air is fit to breathe. The necessary air ducts would be very costly to install, and the cutting-in of entrances and exits at selected points would run into a couple of hundred thousand dollars. The railway company, naturally enough, is not harrying contractors to tender on these jobs.

A suggestion has been advanced that a shorter tunnel be cut from the waterfront to the centre of the city, this to be built especially for an air-raid shelter. A deep embankment at one end makes this a comparatively easy and relatively inexpensive undertaking. Experts say the whole of the down-town community could get into this shelter in an emergency within half an hour, just about the time which is expected to elapse between the first air-raid warning and the first bomb. The matter is receiving consideration.

UP TO now, there are only about one-third of the required ARP volunteers available for intensive training. Victoria needs 4,000. Vancouver is trying to find 15,000. The shortage is serious all over the Lower Mainland.

Auxiliary firemen are not coming forward in anything like the numbers that will be required to cope with the conflagrations certain to start in cities with houses built almost wholly of wooden materials. There might be enough nurses and First Aid volunteers for casualties if these are not heavy, but the equipment is still far from adequate.

All households have been supplied with cards detailing what should be done in case of air raids. This includes the provision of domestic fire fighting equipment, an adequate supply of flashlights and batteries, the building of a protected room in the basement if no outside shelter is available, and the preparation of such evacuation essentials as blankets, extra clothing, food, and transportation facilities.

Considerable space is given to the handling of incendiary bombs. Householders are advised to have a rake, shovel, and pail of dry sand handy at all times, and to keep the garden hose attached to the basement faucet. Piles of sand have been dumped in school yards so that citizens may help themselves, but very few have taken advantage of this privilege. Citizens think it too much bother.

In some of the schools the children were given one or two air-raid drills just before the Christmas holidays, but these were somewhat loosely organized. Instructions are that the children must stay in groups on the streets if planes are loosing bombs overhead, instead of going home. If there is imminent danger, the children are to lie down flat on the sidewalk while teacher, without a tin hat, stands guard over them.

Rule Five of the Air Raid Precautions reads:

"Do not become excited—remain calm."

This advice is supererogatory. British Columbians could not be any calmer than they are right now, with or without reason.

EGGS have been sold by the dozen from time immemorial, but this is likely to be a thing of the past very soon. Eggs are to be sold by the pound!

The Women's Institute of Victoria has been advocating this system for a considerable time, and has succeeded in enlisting wide support in various parts of the province. Producers, middlemen, retailers, and customers, all have endorsed the proposal, in theory at least. Ottawa, which has received several resolutions on the subject, is said to be ready to give the scheme its official blessing.

Eggs have been sold in four or five different grades in B.C. for several years, the price depending mainly on size, with a spread of ten to twelve cents a dozen between Grade A Jumbos and peewees. The advantage of switching to a pound basis is not quite clear to the layman, who figures that egg-weight will average itself in the long run, and spare customers the bother of trying to find seven eggs that will weigh exactly sixteen ounces. It will be a bit awkward for the grocer when he has to split an egg in two to satisfy the whim of an exacting housewife who wants a pound of eggs, no more and no less.

Most of the chain stores in these parts now sell oranges, lemons, and grape fruit by the pound instead of by the dozen, celery by weight instead of by the stick, and cabbages,

cauliflower, and many other vegetables by avoirdupois instead of by appearance. It's quite an entertainment to watch a thrifty purchaser with no head for mathematics trying to figure out how much 69 ounces of cabbage at three cents a pound, four pounds nine ounces of squash at three and a half cents a pound, and two pounds thirteen ounces of cauliflower at six cents a pound, total up to. Very few get it right at the first, second, or third attempt.

CHANGE of surname by legal procedure is fairly common in British Columbia. Usually the applicant is a foreigner with some unpronounceable cognomen like Pestroykhovichetz who wants to be known as Smith in future, which is quite understandable. Sometimes a name is changed for reasons of family policy, such as expectations from a rich uncle on mother's side. Once in a while the reason is a mystery not revealed to the curious.

Something of a record in name changing has been accomplished by the Wilde family of Penticton. Father, mother, and five children changed not only their surname, but their Christian names as well. The head of the family, formerly Gilbert Russell Wilde, is now Ross Walde. His wife changed from Pearl Ruth Wilde to Rae Walde. Daughter Margaret Ferne dropped her middle name. Daughter June Elizabeth adopted the less euphonious Leah. Daughter Joyce Doreen became Brenda. The two sons, originally Donald Murray and Alden, are henceforth to be known as Done and Keary.

It is to be hoped the Waldes, ex Wildes, have good memories.

VANCOUVER is gradually replacing messenger boys with messenger girls. There are about forty of these female Mercurys speeding around the city on bicycles or afoot, delivering telegrams, messages, and small parcels. They wear a peaked cap that is rather unbecoming and a uniform of jacket and slacks that could hardly be called trim by the critical, but that is certainly serviceable in stormy weather. Their minimum salary is seventeen cents an hour, and they manage to pick up a bit of odd change in tips. Their earnings run all the way from \$30 to \$80 a month, with the average probably around \$50.

The employment of young girls in what is admittedly an occupation that is occasionally dangerous has not met with general approval, but it seems certain it will last as long as the war. Several of the girls have already been hurt by smashing their cycles into automobiles or street cars, but that sort of thing happens more or less regularly to the boy messengers as well. The girls are willing to take chances to save a few seconds, though they are not quite so reckless as the boys. All carry accident insurance.

The boys and the girls have separate quarters at the offices of the messenger companies, and are discouraged from seeking each other's company while on duty. As all are in their early teens, this is no great hardship.

ONE of the first mayors of Rossland has just celebrated his ninety-first birthday. He is John Ross, now a resident of Victoria. The old gentleman knows he can not be long for this world, so he has chosen his burial plot in Ross Bay cemetery. His tombstone stands at the head, bearing this unique inscription:

"It's a rotten world, and artful politicians are its chief bane."

He has been a caustic critic of provincial and municipal administrations for many years, but recently gave up all hope of reforming the world.